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ABSTRACT

Intended to provide middle school and high school teachers and others interested in Russia and the Soviet Union with a guide to printed materials, this booklet is divided into several sections. The first section, comprising the bulk of the publication, is devoted to reviews of 69 books that were written for classroom use or appear as if they might be particularly interesting to students in grades 6-12. Each book has been reviewed by two people: a university-based expert evaluating balance and accuracy and a classroom teacher focusing on accessibility and possible uses in the classroom. For each entry, author, title, pages, identifying numbers, physical description, price, grade level, subject, summary, and comments by both a Russia/USSR specialist and a teacher/learner specialists are provided. Additional sections list over 200 background readings, teacher and student projects, reference books, Russian and Soviet Literature, and maps and atlases. A section describing additional information sources lists university Russian and East European centers, special interest groups, distributors of Soviet materials, distributors of Soviet films, and travel agencies. (LH)

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A Guide to Print Materials for Teachers

Russia / Soviet Union

A Guide to Print Materials for Teachers

Compiled and Edited
by
Elizabeth Talbot
University of Illinois Urbana/Champaign
and
Janet G. Vaillant
Harvard University
1985

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this booklet is to be useful to those who want to teach and learn about Russia and the Soviet Union. Our goal is to help answer such questions as: "What is the best book for my class? What books should my library buy? What can my study group read about the Soviet Union? What is available about Soviet education? women? the different Soviet nationalities?" These are questions that the editors of this booklet have been answering for middle and high school teachers and, increasingly, for other adults over the last few years as part of their work at area centers of the Universities of Illinois and Harvard. It has become clear, however, that many teachers and others who have such questions cannot visit our centers in person. Furthermore, the answer as to what is best varies with audience and purpose. We therefore set out to collect information about what is available and to evaluate it in a form that would allow individuals to choose what seems to match their needs.

The choice of what to review proved more difficult than we had anticipated. We decided to limit ourselves primarily to what is currently in print and easily available. It is not useful to be told that there is an extraordinary book that has not been available for fifteen years. There were a few things, however, that we could not resist mentioning because they are particularly good, and may be available in public libraries or through book search services. Furthermore, even during the time we have been working on the project, some items have gone out of print while others have been reprinted. Our dilemma in this should serve as a reminder to all those working in this field or anxious to build up a good collection: buy things when you see them, because the in-print life of Russian and Soviet materials is often very short. As a result, you may find some discrepancies in price or availability when you go to purchase a book, and inevitably we will have missed some new books or failed to include some excellent old ones, but we have done our best to be complete, and still get this into print as quickly as possible.

The booklet is divided into several sections. The first and longest section is devoted to reviews of books that were written for classroom use or looked at first glance as if they might be particulary interesting to 6-12 students, as we anticipate that our primary audience will be 6-12 teachers and school librarians. Each book has been reviewed by two people, one a university-based expert in the field who was asked to evaluate the book's balance and accuracy, and the other a classroom teacher, who was asked to focus on the book's accessibility and possible uses in the classroom. Here we cast our net as widely as possible to locate reviewers of different viewpoints and expertise. There are in addition sections on background reading for teachers and student projects, reference books, books useful for their visuals, maps and atlases, literature, and additional miscellaneous information we thought might be helpful to those seeking information or teaching about the Soviet Union.

Many people have helped us in our work. Individual reviews in Section One are signed by their authors. Sections Two and Four are the work of Janet Vaillant, with much help on Section Four from Katherine O'Connor, Associate Professor of Russian at Boston University. Ken Poppe of Farmington (CT) High School provided some help with the section on emigre literature. Sections Three, Six and Seven are the work of Elizabeth Talbot, and Section Five of Catherine Jones, librarian of Harvard's Teaching

Resource Center. Assistance in locating additional reviewers for Section One was provided by Brian Carter of the Council on Russian and East European Studies at Yale University, and by Dr. Ruth Hastie of the Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Michigan.

Special mention must be made of Bill Jaeger, staff assistant of the Harvard Center, who devised ingenious methods to know who was doing what and goaded us all into action. Without him, this project would still be just that, a project. We also thank Susan Zayer who stepped in at the end to provide added help. Finally we would like to thank the US Department of Education for its financial support, and Dr. Ann Schneider in particular for her encouragement of our work. Responsibility for the views expressed lies, of course, with the individual authors and the editors.

Janet G. Vaillant
Elizabeth Talbot
Cambridge, Mass.
July, 1985

A REVIEW OF MATERIALS FOR TEACHING ABOUT RUSSIA/SOVIET UNION

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION

I. BOOK REVIEWS
    A. Books written for Classroom Use 1
    B. Supplementary readings and references 38

II. BACKGROUND READINGS FOR TEACHERS AND FOR STUDENT PROJECTS
    A. History 70
    B. Contemporary Life 73
        1. Scholarly Investigations 73
        2. Visitors' Accounts 75

    C. Emigré and Samizdat works. 76
    D. Miscellaneous. 79

III. REFERENCE BOOKS
    A. Encyclopedias 80
    B. Single Volume References 80
    C. Historical and Contemporary Images in Photographs . . 82
    D. Architecture and the Arts 86

IV. RUSSIAN AND SOVIET LITERATURE
    A. Folk Tales and Stories 87
    B. Literature written before the Revolution 88
    C. Literature of the Soviet period 89
    D. Background Information and Anthologies 90

V. MAPS AND ATLASES 92

VI. ARTICLES 95

VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
    A. University Russian and East European Centers 97
    B. Special Interest Groups 98
    C. Distributors of Soviet Materials 100
    D. Distributors of Soviet Films. 102
    E. Travel Agencies 104

VIII. INDEX OF BOOKS REVIEWED
    A. By Author 105
    B. By Title 106

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Belasco, Milton Jay. THE SOVIET UNION: HISTORY, CULTURE, PEOPLE. Third revised edition. Joint author Harold E. Hammond. New York, Globe Book Company, Inc., 1981. "Regional Studies" series. 234 pages. Illus. Maps. Index. Bibliography. Glossary. ISBN 0-87065-629-5. Paper. $5.72.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** Social Studies

SUMMARY. This textbook provides a cursory, direct, didactic look at the USSR's economy, culture and society, foreign relations, and its relationship with the United States since the inception of Communist rule. Chapters are titled with subtitles throughout each.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. Although the preface indicates the author's intention to focus on developments since 1863 and to explain the reasons for communism's continuing existence, the text's emphasis on factual summaries rather than analysis does not allow the student to answer the questions posed in the preface. Often, the significant features of Russia's earlier history are not related to events after 1863. For example, the discussion of Peter the Great's reforms fails to explain the significance of the development of the westernized gentry. The author's presentation of the period after 1863 would benefit from an analysis of the development of the revolutionary movement, including the relationship of Lenin's ideas to those of earlier Russian revolutionaries and social thinkers. The book contains a clear explanation of dialectical materialism and the labor theory of value, but the analysis of Marxism ignores communism's failure to take power in the industrially advanced countries. Despite its title, the book gives scant attention to the development of Russian culture, and a chapter on Soviet foreign relations does not go beyond the mid 1970s. The book is marred by minor slips such as Paul III for Paul I, misspellings, and more serious errors such as the statement that the "United States helped the Communists with large supplies of food and armaments" during the rule of the Provisional Government.

Vincent Hammond, University of Illinois

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. The objectives of the author are stated in the preface of the book: How and why did the Soviet Union move from a backward nation to an industrial giant? What is it really like? What is communism? Is it as bad as many Americans believe? And why has it lasted 60 years? I believe the authors do an adequate job in answering these questions for a high school course on Russian studies. Its reading level is for the average student or below, so it is not a good book for students who are college bound or in an advanced social studies curriculum. It covers too much in too short a space in an elementary manner. The chapters are factually written, encyclopedic and rather cut and dried.

A teacher with a strong foundation in Russian Studies could bring life to a course using this book. S/he would have to supplement chapters with human interest stories -- Peter the Great, Lenin, Marx, Stalin -- and other tools.

The book is well organized and suppplemented with maps, charts, pictures, and projects. The "Case Inquiries" are inadequate to convey a sense of the humanity of the Soviet peoples. The tests are elementary and some items are ridiculous. The book is good but needs a teacher "on fire" for Russian/Soviet studies.

Cathy Franciosi, Grosse Ile (MI) High School

Bingham, Marjorie Wall. WOMEN IN THE USSR. Joint author Susan Hill Gross. Hudson, WI, Gary E. McCuen Publications, Inc., 1980. "Women in World Cultures" series. 150 pages. Teaching Guide, 19 pages. Illus. Maps. Bibliography. Glossary. Pronunciation Guide. ISBN 0-86596-005-4. Paper. $6.95.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** Social Studies, Women's Studies

SUMMARY. The role of women in Russian and Soviet history is presented through the use of quotes from diaries, travelogues, and biographies as well as from commentary based on historical and sociological studies. Selections, framed by commentaries, are arranged in chronological order from the Scythian period to the present.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. The coverage of women's positions in Russia and the USSR is uneven, and this seems to reflect the mixture of high-powered scholarly sources and more popular travel accounts and biographies. The two levels of analysis represented in the sources are not always integrated to good effect. The selection of items is peculiar and stresses the unique and often the grotesque rather than the typical. Anna Akhmatova's poetry is beautiful and haunting but its place here is unclear; Evgeniia Ginzburg might have been a better individual to focus on. The vulgar eighteenth century ruler Anna Ivanova is included at the expense of the more interesting and accomplished Elizabeth. Too mùch attention is paid in general to rulers and dynastic issues, as though there were only peasants and tsars in Russia, and no aristocrats (pp. 68-69). Furthermore, many items which are cited to suggest the bizarreness and backwardness of Russia -- the work roles of peasant women (p. 74), the issue of higher education for women (p. 96) -- would benefit from the observation that such conditions were similar in Western Europe. There are occasional factual errors: Trudovik (p. 92) was a political party, not a male peasant leader, the picture on p. 89 is of Smolny Convent, not Smolny Institute, and the Polish Mutiny identified as occurring in the 1840s (p. 123) took place in 1830. Finally, the book seems to rely upon the reader's prior knowledge of the history of Bolshevism, Marxism and the basic characteristics of the Soviet system (pp. 106 and 114).

Diane Koenker, University of Illinois at Urbana

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. The book succeeds well in its objective of providing materials on women in Russia for use in global studies and world history courses. The selections are interesting and very readable and the format (large type, use of boldface type, maps, time lines, sketches, and photographs) is attractive. There are discussion questions at the end of each section and a glossary at the end of the book. A Teacher's Guide states objectives and provides responses to the questions at the end of each section. Also included in the guide is a cognitive test made up of forty multiple choice questions.

Patricia Bean, Grand Ledge (MI) High School

Catchpole, Brian. A MAP HISTORY OF RUSSIA. London, Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., 1976. 122 pages. Illus. Index. ISBN 0-435-31157-3. Paper. $7.00.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** History, Geography

SUMMARY. Brian Catchpole discusses Russian and Soviet history from the time of the Vikings to the development of dissent in the 1960s. More than half of the book is devoted to the Soviet period. Each topic is briefly and concisely summarized on one page, which is faced by an illustrative graphic. Maps are tailored to illustrate a significant point in the text, such as the expansion of Russia, invasion of the Mongols, or changes in borders after World War II. They are supplemented by other small illustrations.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This book is highly recommended for its accuracy, and for the skill with which the illustrations enhance the text. Imaginative illustrations, such as a "map" of a typical kolkhoz and a map of the City of Moscow in the 17th century, a chart of population growth between the early 18th and 20th centuries, and a facsimile of a "beard license" from the time of Peter the Great, supplement more conventional maps that illustrate changing borders and the important locations. In keeping with his format, the author emphasizes political history. The only quibble I might have is with the odd, gratuitous observation of the author that some American jails have a layout like those of Stalin's prison camps. This is a small quibble indeed for an excellent book that provides a fresh approach to presenting its material.

Janet Vaillant, Harvard University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Brian Catchpole's MAP HISTORY OF RUSSIA is a useful tool for teachers and students who need to acquire some Russian and Soviet history in order to begin to understand contemporary international affairs. In 120 pages, Catchpole presents precise accounts of events, programs, and national and international crises. He minces no words in describing the human costs of present and past achievements.

Facing each page of text are black and white photos, maps, diagrams, or graphs with extensive legends that illustrate important situations and emphasize critical aspects of events. For example (p. 84), the division of Germany (1945-49) identifies the leaders of the countries, shows the various sectors, airports, air corridors used during the Berlin blockade, and delineates the political boundaries we have today. In equally clear terms, current conditions and problems in Poland, Korea, and China, as well as economic challenges in the USSR, are introduced and described.

The vocabulary Catchpole uses is a bit formidable, but appropriate. This reviewer will use the book with a 10th grade Modern World Societies class, and with 11th and 12th grade U.S. history classes. Perhaps the best description of the text's usefulness is that we can all learn from it. I, for one, am delighted that it is available.

Carol Horgan, Newton (MA) North High School

Clark, James I. THE SOVIET UNION, Revised Edition. Evanston, IL, McDougal, Littell & Company, 1983. "People and Cultures" series. 143 pages. Teaching guide, 65 pages. Illus. Maps. Index. Chronology. ISBN 0-88343-632-9. Paper. $6.39.
Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** Social Studies

SUMMARY. THE SOVIET UNION consists of twelve chapters and is divided into two units. The first, "A Nation's Roots and Growth" (four chapters), shows the sociopolitical, cultural, and economic evolution of Russia from the beginnings of the nation to the emergence of Khrushchev as leader of the USSR. The second unit, "Soviet Life Today" (eight chapters), covers the effects of communist rule on such things as growing up in the USSR, education, rural and urban life, the arts, and the roles of the Church, family, and women in modern Russia. Also included in this unit is a brief look at foreign affairs.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. The introductory historical section is excellent in discussing Imperial Russia as a pyramidal society, and in its presentation of Marxism, Leninism, the Bolshevik victory in 1917 and Stalin's forced industrialization. However it contains errors and instances of inadequate treatment and misplaced emphasis. Early Kiev was not "Russia" and should be treated as the cultural-religious seedbed of all Eastern Slavs. The Mongol impact on the emergence of Russian nationality is hardly noted. Also the author undervalues the impact of Stalin's purges on contemporary Soviet life and leaders. Most of the chapters in the main section on "Soviet Life Today" are good. But that on women and religion ignores recent scholarship on the unequal burden of family responsibilities on women and the persistence of religious belief. There is no chapter on nationalities and nationalism. The book's strong point throughout is the author's widely chosen and provocative selections from literature and accounts of people and events to highlight historical issues, cultural values and the textures of Soviet life. Finally, although the book was revised in 1983, the book essentially concludes with Khrushchev's ouster and fails to note that his successor reversed his break with Stalinism. Thus, it offers no context for understanding current economic stagnation, the crisis in morale, Jewish demands for emigration and other dissent. There is nothing about the new Cold War in East-West relations, tensions in Eastern Europe and the break with Communist China. The list of dates, index and study guide are accurate and useful.

David B. Miller, Roosevelt University, Chicago, IL

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Teachers of world history or regional studies will find this textbook to be a rich source in the study of Russian history and culture. The Student Guide at the back of the text and the separate Teacher's Manual are thoughtful and useful adjuncts to the text.

The book provides students with an examination of historical Russia and the contemporary Soviet Union. The reader is led to see the development of Russian and Soviet institutions through the eyes of the people themselves through the lavish use of fictional and non-fictional primary source materials. An excellent black and white picture portfolio on "The Soviet Union Today" opens that unit.

Altogether, this is a beautifully written book that should attract and excite the interest of average or above-average readers.

Joseph F. McGuire, Centennial High School,
Champaign, IL

THE COLD WAR: A CONFLICT OF IDEOLOGY AND POWER. Edited by Norman A. Graebner. Boston, D.C. Heath and Company, 1976. "Problems in European Civilization" series. 206 pages. ISBN 0-669-81984-0. Paper. $5.50.

Grade: 11-12 **Subject:** Political Science

SUMMARY. This book is an update of an earlier 1963 edition of readings on the U.S.'s relationship with the Soviet Union since World War II. Historians and political experts from several parts of the political spectrum, including Khrushchev himself, assess the causes and course of this conflict of wills and cultures. Only a few readings have been added to the 1963 edition, and they fail to shed much more light on the subject. There is an extensive annotated bibliography of further readings which could be helpful to the serious student. Readings cover subjects from the origins of the Cold War to the Brezhnev era in the early seventies.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. A well selected collection of diverse perspectives, including the obviously "pro-Soviet" views of Khrushchev and the "revisionist" arguments of William Appleman Williams are presented. Reading such a variety of views on the origins and nature of the cold war is definitely worthwhile. It clearly illustrates that well informed people can disagree and that there is therefore no clearly "correct" interpretation of this important era. However, a good knowledge of the basic facts of the period helps put into perspective the more extreme views contained in some of these essays. I particularly recommend the relevant sections in the books by Alvin Rubenstein, or Joseph Nogee and Robert Donaldson, both of which are entitled SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY SINCE WORLD WAR II. One or more of the available "full length" discussions of this period should also be read such as Louis J. Halle, THE COLD WAR IN HISTORY. In short, the cold war is a very important topic, one's understanding of which is bound to affect one's view of the current state of Soviet-American relations. No one book can possibly provide all the necessary background.

Ronald Pope, Illinois State University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Since these essays were first published in scholarly journals, their language is quite sophisticated and a great deal of knowledge and/or facility with language is assumed by the authors. This limits their usefulness for the average classroom teacher, although I would recommend it for background reading for the teacher or for very able students. There are brief introductions to each article which help the reader to understand the viewpoint which will be expressed and to judge the qualifications of the author.

I found this book informative and generally well-balanced between revisionists and more traditional historians. Neither group reflects extreme bias and both are articulate in arguing for their particular viewpoints. The only real problem with this collection is that it is aimed more at college rather than at secondary level students of world affairs.

Aleela McCleary, Urbana (IL) Senior High School

Cubitt, Heather. RUSSIA UNDER THE LAST TSAR. London, Longman Group Ltd., 1980. "Then and There" series. 96 pages. Illus. Maps. Index. Glossary. ISBN 0-582-22141-2. Paper. $3.40.

Grade: 7-9 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. This brief volume is part of a 100-title "Then and There" series produced by the British publisher, Longman Group Ltd. Its stated purpose is to show "why there was a revolution in Russia in 1917," primarily by looking at the mistakes of the last tsar, Nicholas, and his advisors. The book covers the period from the 1890's when Nicholas was crowned through the revolutions of 1917 and the death of the royal family in 1918. It deals with the personal lives of the Romanov family against the background of the major political, diplomatic, social, economic, military and revolutionary aspects of life in the last days of Imperial Russia. Ten well-organized chapters are supplemented by pictures and a glossary.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This is a simple and remarkable little book. Rather than a narrative, it is a series of vignettes, drawing upon both primary and secondary, Eastern and Western sources. Cubitt explains and questions her sources, drawing attention to bias and (in the case of Rasputin, for example) to the apocryphal.

The book covers the conventional, high-profile topics (Revolution, The Potemkin, War with Japan) and also delves into urban and rural daily life with accuracy and ease. For example, the vignette on village life is accessible, not overly simplistic, and astonishingly accurate. "An English Girl's View of Russia" uses contemporary sources to contrast the two countries. To take one final example, "Murder at Ekaterinburg?" gives several versions of the story, and reviews evidence and interpretations in an open-ended way. RUSSIA UNDER THE LAST TSAR is creative, sufficiently comprehensive, honest and accurate.

Carla Ann Schmidt, Yale University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. This is a well-written, interesting book, which contains a great deal of information, as well as a useful list of activities in a "Things To Do" section. What is particularly interesting is a brief account of how the author researched the book. Other features of the book are the fascinating descriptions and analyses of highly interesting and significant events such as the tragic events surrounding Nicholas' coronation, the Russo-Japanese War, Bloody Sunday, the Potemkin mutiny, World War I and the murder of the royal family. Equally fascinating are the portraits of important personalities, including Nicholas, Alexandra, Alexis, and Rasputin. The life of the Russian nobility of the time is vividly portrayed by citing the diaries and accounts of English governesses who served Petersburg and Moscow families. The author also describes other segments of Russian society, including the peasant, the urban worker and the revolutionaries. There is no analysis of the provisional government or the events leading to the Bolshevik take-over in October, but the author suggests that that story is taken up in another "Then and There" book called "Lenin and the Russian Revolution." The strength of "Russia Under the Last Tsar" is the ability of the author to portray convincingly the last decades of Imperial Russia. It should interest students and be a useful resource for teachers. As with other volumes in this series, however, there are no questions for students at the end of the chapters.

Kenneth Poppe, Farmington (CT) High School

Gerhart, Genevra. THE RUSSIAN'S WORLD: LIFE AND LANGUAGE. New York, Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich, 1974. 257 pages. Illus. Index. ISBN 0-15-577983-4. $12.95

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** Language, Sociology

SUMMARY. Genvra Gerhart wrote this book to explain how the Russian world differs from ours in its physical appearance -- its stoves, its apartments, its games, and its way of spending leisure time. As she is herself a Russian language teacher, she provides Russian words for what she describes, which are then scattered throughout the text. The book is divided into 12 chapters, some with a linguistic emphasis such as how names are formed: patronymics, diminutives, special names for relatives, and which names were popular before and after the revolution, and why. Others describe in detail how Russians spend holidays, what their schools look like, and what games they like most. There are many small drawings.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This book is a storehouse of detail about daily life in Russia before the Revolution and in the USSR today. In includes details hard to come by elsewhere that are almost always accurate. Although a person who knows Russian will appreciate parts of it inaccessible to the non-Russian speaker -- names for horses, cats, and dogs, for example -- most of the information is presented in a way that is quite understandable without a knowledge of Russian. This book provides for teachers those bits and pieces of information needed to bring immediacy to the subject. After seeing a sketch of a Russian stove and reading about how it is used, it will be clear why the stove plays such a large part in Russian stories and why (and how) old people sleep on them. The index is useful for locating information.

Janet Vaillant, Harvard University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. As stated in the preface, THE RUSSIAN'S WORLD is intended to present everyday aspects of the contemporary Russian's world. The text, in English, is interrupted with Russian vocabulary and, for this reason, students tend to find the text slow-going. In fact, vocabulary is one of the emphases of the book as the title implies. In some sections, like "The Man Himself" or "Russian Names," considerable space is devoted to lists of Russian vocabulary.

While inclusion of Russian vocabulary diminishes the book's usefulness as a text for social studies classes, its value as a vocabulary supplement in a beginning or intermediate language course is also limited because of the esoteric nature of much of the vocabulary, and because the book lacks the necessary drill work that is critical to teaching vocabulary. It does, however, present a great deal of interesting information about daily life that can easily be used to supplement a unit on the Soviet Union. The book might prove useful as a resource for teachers, who can incorporate the information into lectures and classroom activities.

Elaine Eisenhauer, Newton (MA) South High School

GROUND ZERO EDUCATIONAL PACKAGE FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. Portland, OR, Ground Zero, Year. 58 pages. Illus. Maps. Cassette tapes. $9.95.

Grade: 1-8 **Subject:** Social Studies

SUMMARY. The objective of this package is to acquaint children with similarities and differences between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States. Through the use of map skill activities, comparative language exercises and exposure to culture and literature, children in grades 1-8 are expected to gain a feel for what the Soviets are all about. In 1985 audio tapes, "Growing Up in Russia" and "Russian Fairy Tales" were added to this package. They were not examined by these reviewers.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This project to provide basic information about the peoples and the land of the Soviet Union for use in elementary schools is well intentioned, but poorly executed. In the section on the alphabet and language, the authors keep insisting that the letters of the Russian alphabet are pronounced ah, beh, veh, etc. The unit designed to make it possible for American youngsters to write letters to their Soviet counterparts by copying set phrases in Russian and filling in blanks by phonetically writing their names, etc. is very clever and could work if the Russian alphabet was properly presented. The unit on geography contains some interesting and effective learning games, and also some inexcusable errors, e.g., that zemlya (land) means "island," that one can get from Astrakhan to Leningrad by means of the longest "canal" in the world, that Greenland is a country, etc.

The units on people and culture fare somewhat better. There is a fine list of Russian and corresponding American proverbs. There is a rather odd unit on "Beliefs" consisting of four pages on American Indian and old Russian and Slavic mythologies, but not a word on orthodoxy, Christian or Marxist.

It is unfortunate that the committee that put these materials together did not show them to specialists in the several areas discussed who could have readily spotted the errors or poor formulations.

Rasio Dunatov, University of Illinois at Urbana

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. These materials could be interwoven into character education, social studies, literature, and world culture studies. Although the texts have been written in an interesting manner, the teacher will need to prepare the class for their use. The map exercises, for example, would need to be broken down into smaller lessons and specialized vocabulary taught before the exercises are attempted. The purpose of each activity is clearly stated, but noticeably lacking is a resource list of other materials that could be used in a unit of study. The selection of topics could be improved. For example, a comparison of holidays rather than folk beliefs would offer a more realistic common ground for students in the upper elementary schools. In order to check what the students have learned, the teacher will have to create more worksheets or tests than are provided. Also, for the concepts to be internalized the teacher must supplement the materials with films, colorful pictures, and additional readings.

Barbara Smith, Garden Hills School, Champaign, IL

Hartley, L. THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. London, Bell & Hyman Limited, 1983. "Knowing World History" series. 48 pages. Illus. Maps. Bibliography. Chronology. ISBN 0-7135-2417-0. Paper. $3.50.

Grade: 7-9 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. Beginning with an overview of "What is a Revolution?", THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION uses the standard chronological stops -- Nicholas II, 1905, World War I, 1917, Civil War, etc. -- to move from Ivan III to Stalin. In 21 two-page sections, the author has included four maps, four charts and 63 black-and-white photographs. Each section also contains three to five questions related to the narrative or illustrations. There is no bibliography, but a very brief "Further Readings" with 16 suggestions is included.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This is a pastiche of distorted, sensational, and sometimes historical facts. The author appears to have no qualifications for his/her task, and seems to have drawn randomly and uncritically from general, pro-Soviet, and anti-Soviet sources. The emphasis is on telling a gripping story rather than making complex processes clear to a young readership. There is no systematic bias, but confusion everywhere: 19th-century Marxists are "communists." Lenin's coffin is irrelevantly and wrongly placed in a "long narrow room" in the Kremlin. The theoretical division of 1917 into bourgeois and proletarian revolutions, which ties 1917 to Marxism, is not developed, so the idea becomes meaningless. Inconsistency of interpretation abounds, without proper discussion of alternative interpretations. The Bolsheviks "steal power like a thief in the night" despite earlier exaggeratedly sympathetic discussions of popular misery. Lenin is both hero and villain. Pictures are liberally used but also uncritically: on the same page (34) there are a line drawing of Red Guards -- to show they wore everyday dress -- and a photo of Red Guards in uniform. In general, the book will confuse more than it will inform.

Diane Koenker, University of Illinois at Urbana

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. The first reaction to this work is that it is very short. The author uses 39 pages to move from circa 1480 to the conclusion of World War II in 1945. The intent is to introduce the student to Russian history and more specifically the revolutionary period. This worthwhile goal is overshadowed, however, by a gross lack of detail. There is no clear definition of the revolutionary period. Therefore, the work comes closer to an overview of Russian history than of the revolution. It is also disconcerting to find the last chapter ending with 1945. If the author is to go that far into the Stalin era, it seems reasonable to at least conclude with the death of Stalin in 1953. The teacher will find the work far too simplistic for the target audience of "...slightly older pupils who generally study modern history." To the author's credit, new words are italicized and defined, and the photos are well chosen, and relate to their location in the text. They use up considerable space, however, that in a work this short should be used for information on the subject. In general, the student can learn as much or more about Russia and the revolution in a good encyclopedia article, without the expense of purchasing the book.

Denny L. Schillings, Homewood-Flossmoor (IL) H.S.

Hess, Jacqueline. U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS. Arlington, VA, Close Up Foundation, 1983. 43 pages. Maps. Glossary. Videotapes. $5.50.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** History, Political Science

SUMMARY. This 46-page booklet consists of four parts designed to help students understand both the process of formulating foreign policy and the complex US-Soviet relationship. Part I discusses the ideological and geopolitical factors which influence the superpowers' foreign policy decisions. Part II traces the evolution of US-Soviet relations. Part III focuses on the arms race, and Part IV looks at the future through the views of various prominent foreign policy experts. The book is accompanied by a Teachers Guide and four half-hour videocassettes which are not reviewed here.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. Summarizing a complex foreign policy topic in 46 pages is a hazardous undertaking, but this "Special Focus" is generally successful. The importance of geopolitical factors is discussed. Using an historical perspective, communism and capitalism are described as ideologies and as economic systems. The brief, somewhat muddled discussion of the two economies is the only serious weak spot in the booklet. A description of the two political systems is used to demonstrate the apparatus through which foreign policy decisions are filtered. The account of the evolving US-Soviet relationship is accompanied by thoughtful comments on fundamental concepts (e.g. "What is a Cold War?"), and the discussion of the arms race is placed in the context of overall defense philosophies. The author recognizes the fact that scholars do not always agree on how to interpret past or current Soviet and American actions.

Ruth Hastie, University of Michigan

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. This well-organized booklet provides a good structure for building a unit on an important subject in the high school social studies curriculum.

Successful course use of U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS will depend heavily on teacher enlargment of student factual knowledge and conceptual understanding. This is the case particularly in the first chapter, "Differing World Views," where the author's assumptions about student background in European as well as American history and government are probably overly optimistic. Unfortunate omissions and blurring of time periods may also lead to student misconceptions. Laissez-faire capitalism appears in the text to accompany the Renaissance; both the role of the U.S. government in the development of 19th century American industry and socioeconomic conditions in pre-revolutionary Russia are seriously underplayed. Chapter Four, "In Pursuit of Peace," might also benefit from teacher addition of readings from Soviet sources. (Here, the limited bibliographical references are a weakness.) A helpful format with introductory questions and a summary of main points in each of the four chapters, as well as the useful diagrams of Soviet and U.S. governmental systems and the clear maps and charts, facilitate students' reading of the highly compressed textual information. Overall, the merits of the text's organization and language/style and the accompanying curriculum guide (with eight excellent sample classroom lessons) make up for what may be inevitable defects in a concise presentation of such a large subject.

Joanne Wheeler, University High School, Urbana, IL

Jackson, W.A. Douglas. SOVIET UNION. Grand Rapids, MI, The Fideler Company, 1983. "World Cultures" series. 160 pages. Illus. Maps. Index. Glossary. ISBN 0-88296-197-7. $13.70.

Grade: 5-8 **Subject:** Social Studies

SUMMARY. SOVIET UNION begins with a geography section, with maps and pictures. It also includes sections on "History and Government," "People and Their Way of Life", and "Earning a Living." It is in the final chapter of Part 4 that the book considers some of the issues related to the Soviet Union's "superpower" status and foreign relations with the United States. At the end of each chapter there are learning activities to engage students further in their study of the U.S.S.R. The didactic presentation and literary style is in bold contrast to the profusion of colorful photographs that, by themselves, invite investigation into the Soviet Union.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. The strength of this book lies in its descriptions of Soviet geography, Soviet culture and the Soviet peoples. The author, a geographer, is clearly at his best when depicting terrain as it affects agriculture and life-styles.

The book is weakest in its historical and political aspects. The author, while not overtly anti-Soviet, obviously has a distinct point of view. First, the author makes it clear that life is better in the U.S. Second, he repeatedly mentions "dictatorship" and the people "not choosing" their leaders. Although both statements are true, the general simplification of the Soviet political process creates a starkly anti-Soviet impression.

The author's confusing description of the Party and state organization have been clarified by a diagram.

As a specialist in Soviet foreign policy, I found most to disagree with in this realm. Although his descriptions of the Cold War are relatively balanced, they are simplified to the point of being devoid of information. In terms of Soviet policy toward the Third World, the author confuses the issues in the Arab-Israeli dispute with the reasons for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Carol Saivetz, Northeastern University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Jackson's apparent objective in presenting his textbook to upper-elementary level students is two-fold: one, to provide information, and two, to provoke interest. The language is plain, the text perhaps too tersely written to be stimulating, but with the profusion of maps and colorful illustrations, numerous learning activities, and the emphasis on real people, SOVIET UNION should meet his objectives. Less capable readers and older students could utilize the book, especially in special interest areas such as government or the arts. It is basically a social studies text, but teachers of art, music, or physical education might also integrate appropriate sections into their courses.

There are also numerous skill and activity sections for each part, and at the end, a glossary as well as a student Skills Manual. Although unit tests are one recommended means of determining students' learning, research papers and problem solving activities provide alternatives or supplements to that method.

Gail Gardner, Martin Luther King School,
Cambridge, MA

Kublin, Hyman. RUSSIA, Revised Edition. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1974. "World Regional Studies" series. 268 pages. Illus. Maps. Index. Bibliography. ISBN 0-395-17718-9. Paper. $8.48. Companion volume RUSSIA: SELECTED READINGS. 262 pages. ISBN 0-395-17715-4. Paper. $8.28.

Grade: 9-12 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. In 255 pages Hyman Kublin has provided a comprehensive survey of Russian history from the beginnings through the early Brezhnev years.

The textbook is organized in a solid, traditional chronology with chapter headings and subsections. It includes lists of items for identification, questions for further discussion, and suggestions for future readings, most of which are available in a companion volume of selected readings. Certain chapters contain good capsule summaries of historical figures or events. There is a companion volume of readings.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. Coverage stops at 1972. Except for the discussion of 1917, the narrative is clear, if somewhat dull. A slight anti-Soviet bias is detectable, though the facts are generally accurate. Kublin gives his version of events without identifying any alternatives -- e.g. did Bolshevism lead directly to Stalinism? Were conditions prior to 1914 or World War I the main reason for the February Revolution? What was the contribution of agriculture to the industrialization effort of the First Five Year Plan? Was the Stolypin reform viable? Was Stalin's government totalitarian in nature? What degree of social support did it have? The text is too thorough on foreign affairs to the detriment of discussion of internal political and social questions. Thus Kublin mentions the Pakistani-India war and Sukharno's Indonesia but fails to mention Kronstadt, the "Fathers and Sons" cultural debate of the 1860s, Witte, or the Silver Age of Literature. The author tends to define "progress" as making Russia into a world power instead of as improving the welfare of the people. He fails to show the continuing Russian dilemma of the desire to be a great power and the necessity of recognizing the reality of backwardness. There is little material on "average" people except with regard to economics. Kublin does not relate parties and movements (i.e. Old Believers) to their social bases, nor does he note the weakness of the middle class. The terms socialists and liberals are used without an explanation of their meaning in the Russian context. The author includes little from recently-done research on 1917, i.e. that the Bolsheviks in 1917 were not a small, disciplined party. The pictures are good. Better, more interesting and up-to-date texts that include more domestic and social history should be available.

Tim Mixter, Harvard University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. This text is intended to be used with a companion volume of selected readings. Presumably these selections would enliven the historical data presented here. The numerous and attractive maps, charts, and illustrations are extremely useful. Sections with detailed information on topics of particular interest are interspersed throughout the text.

On the whole, Kublin's RUSSIA provides a clear and useful summary for high school students of history. Teachers whose knowledge of Russian history is extensive and who have access to more vivid primary and secondary source readings can use this book with the assurance that their students will be provided with a serviceable guide to a complex subject.

Bonny Musinsky, Cambridge School of Weston (MA)

Lane, Peter. THE USSR IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. London, B.T. Batsford Ltd., 1978. "Twentieth Century World History" series. 96 pages. Illus. Maps. Index. ISBN 0-7134-0977-0. $14.95.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. This small book (part of a series on the 20th century) attempts to give a concise view of the Russian/Soviet state from the late 19th century until 1976. Interesting illustrations and maps amplify the information. At the end of each section are several review questions and suggestions for further activities. (Some of the activities are rather challenging considering the almost skeletal structure of the information contained in this book.) Material is presented in chronological order with clearly marked headings. References are made to each numbered illustration and to some of the other books of the series which treat some of the subjects discussed here.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. The tone of the book is straightforward and factual; if anything, there is a slight anti-aristocratic bias suggested by the treatment of World War I and the 1917 revolution. Especially in the pre-1945 sections, good use is made of passages quoted from eyewitness accounts. Pictures are not always correctly identified: the photo of the St. Petersburg workers' soviet (#16) was taken in exile in Siberia, which makes them look more like peasants than they would have in St. Petersburg; the Duma (#23) met in the Tauride palace, not the Winter Palace. On the whole, information is presented in encyclopedic fashion, becoming quite breathless and helter-skelter in the post-Stalin chapter. As a result, little or no deference is paid to differences of interpretaion. Inevitable simplifications lead to error, although not in any systematic way. (P. 12: the SDs in the 1880s wanted a revolution which would lead to a "Communist form of government" -- no such form was then envisioned.) The author is not a specialist in the field, but does appear to have read the appropriate and standard secondary and primary sources.

Diane Koenker, University of Illinois at Urbana

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. This book has a great deal of information crammed into less than 100 pages. Most of it is accurate and the illustrations are helpful and amplifying. One is almost breathless upon its completion (it can easily be read in one sitting), feeling almost assaulted by the encyclopedic array of facts about Russia/the USSR from the freeing of the serfs to near the end of the Brezhnev era. For the student with almost no knowledge to begin with, it would give a bare bones view of the things that have shaped life in this great land. I would not recommend sticking to the questions/activities at the end of each chapter as a basis for using the book. It could well be used as a starting point for basic information on a particular subject, and then supplemented with readings of more depth and detail such as those in the Vaillant/Richard FROM RUSSIA TO USSR. The material in the book is clearly stated with a vocabulary that should be within the range of most able junior high students and above. Large print headings for the chapter sections would make it possible to find material on a particular subject for the student looking for a specific section of history. Selections from numerous original sources are quoted to give more authenticity to the reading ranging from Khrushchev's boyhood memories to Lenin's testament on Stalin and John Reed's TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD.

Aleela McCleary, Urbana (IL) Senior High School

Lawrence, John. A HISTORY OF RUSSIA, Sixth Revised Edition. New York, The New American Library, Inc. (Meridian Books), 1978. 352 pages. Index. Bibliography. Chronology. ISBN 0-452-00670-8. Paper. $6.95.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. John Lawrence first visited the USSR in 1934, and later lived there for three years during World War II as British Press Attache and editor of the weekly "British Ally." He speaks Russian fluently and has a broad and scholarly point of view. The history text is divided into four sections: Forest and Steppe, The Age of Moscow, The Age of St. Petersburg, and The Soviet Age. Each section has from five to eight chapters and some of these are divided. Following each section is a useful list of comparative dates. Lawrence writes carefully and smoothly.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This sixth edition of Lawrence's 1957 work remains true to the author's stated purpose -- to offer the beginning student a coherent introductory survey. Disclaiming any pretensions of covering in detail every aspect of Russia's long and complex history, Lawrence has chosen to focus upon both Russia's internal development (as opposed to foreign relations) and the Russians (as opposed to numerous non-Russian minorities). On the whole, the book is what it purports to be, a readable, sympathetic but highly interpretative essay on the entire span of Russian history. Not at all a textbook, HISTORY is idiosyncratic and, at its best, incisive. At its weakest, however, it tends to be superficial and somewhat vague. The author is at his best when he analyzes Russian Orthodoxy, its distinctive spiritual life and rituals, differences from Catholicism and Protestantism, its role in the evolution of the autocracy, and its destiny under the Soviet regime. Also well done are his treatments of Russia's physical geography, the roots of the Polish and Jewish problems, the peasant's world, the emergence of Moscow, and the reign of Peter the Great. On the Soviet period, which represents roughly one-third of the book, Lawrence is very uneven. For example, Stalinism is glossed over and unduly simplified, and the 1977 Soviet Constitution is not at all discussed. The book is, nonetheless, a fine introduction to the prerevolutionary period of Russian history.

P.E. Micciche, Fitchburg (MA) State College

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Although this book is interesting and has been in circulation since 1957, this reader thinks it unlikely that most high school students of either Russian or European history will find it readable. There is very little information about the events of the last 40 years. For a teacher, preparing to speak to classes about Russian history, however, there is a wealth of information and much useful editorializing by the author. For example: "In Ivan the Terrible Muscovy found a gifted and strong ruler who saw some of his country's blinding Russian clarity which often inspires great undertakings only to bring them to tragic conclusions..." (p. 102) or "The Russian peasants are avaricious enough but the townspeople, who set the tone, have always lacked bourgeois forethought and calculation" (p. 326). This reviewer found the accounts of the various expansions of Russia and of World War II thought-provoking.

If you are looking for a volume to add to reference material on Russian and early Soviet history, then I can recommend this book to you. There are no maps or illustrations.

Carol Horgan, Newton North (MA) High School

Leone, Bruno. COMMUNISM. St. Paul, MN, Greenhaven Press, Inc., 1978. "Opposing Viewpoints" series. Four pamphlets, 96 pages total. ISBN 0-912616-52-0. Teaching guides. Illus. $5.95.

Grade: 11-12 **Subject:** Social Studies

SUMMARY. COMMUNISM by Bruno Leone is a compilation of seventeen excerpts from journals, newspapers, books and speeches in four pamphlets, presenting divergent views on various aspects of communism and life in the Soviet Union. Topics include: "Communism, Socialism, or Capitalism? 'The Great Debate'"; "The Communist State: Democracy or Totalitarianism?"; "Life in the Soviet Union: Freedom or Tyranny?"; and "Communism Today: For and Against." Each excerpt is preceded by a brief biographical sketch of the author and one or more questions to focus the reader's attention. Topic headings appear throughout the text and short exercises on various critical thinking skills conclude each pamphlet.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. The stated purpose of these pamphlets is to introduce high school students to a "wide range of conflicting opinions" about the economic and political benefits of capitalism, socialism, and communism. The texts, though, consist only of short polemics, written by famous and not so famous people, that lack supporting evidence and fall woefully short of the author's purpose. Rather than a wide range of respectable opinions, the author presents a series of superficial diatribes concerning the merits and demerits of the Soviet Union vis-a-vis the United States. For example, he includes the contrasting views of Joseph Stalin and Daniel Cohen-Bendit on political liberty in the Soviet Union. The exercise of intellectual freedom is treated from similarly divergent perspectives. These unsubstantiated, radical positions will not provide a valuable resource for instruction by high school teachers.

George Putnam, University of Illinois at Urbana

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Bruno Leone's pamphlets are geared for developing critical thinking skills through analysis of objectivity, distinguishing fact from opinion, recognizing ethnocentric views, and identifying characteristics of communism. As such they could be utilized in high school as supplements in Modern Problems courses or in 20th-Century U.S. or World History courses to stimulate debate on the nature and practice of communism.

Several areas of caution seem appropriate. The overall reading level of this series is college. Thus, its use is limited to upper division classes. The sources presented provide only a superficial introduction to polarized points of view. Consequently, proper critical analysis necessitates both student knowledge of history and economics and teacher expertise on communism. Several of the sources seem out-of-date (1917, 1922, 1930, 1936) and the scope of references on the nature of communism is rather narrow. Tito, Khrushchev, Mao and Communist Party positions in nations other than the Soviet Union are not mentioned. Finally, the pro-Soviet communist and U.S. conservative viewpoints of cited publications are inconsistently identified. Perhaps the process of education would better be served by using more current and representative sources on the nature and practice of communism.

Sister Barbara Link, O.S.F., Academy-Spalding High School, Peoria, IL

Leppert, Ella C. SOVIET UNION. Columbus, OH, Charles E. Merrill, 1980. "Global Insights: People and Culture" series. 136 pages. Illus. Glossary. Index. ISBN 0-675-01912-5. Paper. $3.90.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** History, Sociology

SUMMARY. This book is one of a series dealing with six global areas. As the title of the series implies, the focus is on the people and their environment. There are nine chapters, including two on geography, one on the Soviet nationalities, and one on daily life. The history of Russia and the USSR is presented in five thematic chapters: the cities, the tsars, the revolution, the peasants, and industrialization. Pictures, maps, and charts supplement the text. A revised edition of this book is to be published in 1985.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. Because this book focuses on the people and their environment rather than the nation state, the author does not provide the student with vital information on the Soviet Union's role in history and as a major force in the world today. The method used in this book is to intersperse the text with primary sources, which in most cases are valid comments on the theme being discussed. While not ignoring shortcomings in Soviet society, the author is generally very positive and sensitive to Soviet pride in the areas of education, housing, and industrialization, and she is willing to deal with such topics as environmental problems and nationalism within the Soviet Union. While the book emphasizes contemporary life and provides some social and economic history, students will need supplementary material in order to understand both the internal and external policies of the Soviet Union. The book is marred by a few obvious, even ludicrous errors made by someone who condensed the text, but these should not hinder its use.

Elizabeth Talbot, University of Illinois at Urbana

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. For teachers eager to find a brisk little introductory textbook for short courses on the Soviet Union, Insights is a very appealing book. The author has put the book together in a direct and interesting manner that will certainly appeal to high school students of average or above reading ability. The use of maps and interpretive charts and graphs strengthens the text and will be a useful point of departure for teachers who wish to explore topics in greater depth than does the text. The pictures that begin each chapter are dramatic and compelling, a refreshing departure from the drab photography that is common to so many texts about the Soviet Union.

The author has included a case study in each chapter which focuses on a particular event or incident. She also has an "Exploration" section which puts each topic in perspective in order to allow students to think about it in the larger context of Soviet life and history. Throughout the book there is an abundant use of source material from newspapers, popular journals, and monographs on history and culture.

James F. Marran, New Trier West High School,
Northfield, IL

Ludlow, Hope T. THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE. New York, Scholastic Book Services, 1973. Revised 1980. "Scholastic World Cultures" series. 239 pages. Teaching guide, 79 pages. Illus. Maps. Index. Pronunciation Guide. ISBN 0-590-30158-6. Paper. $4.45.

Grade: 6-12 **Subject:** Social Studies

SUMMARY. The roots of Soviet culture and life in the Soviet Union are presented in the first seven chapters, accompanied by black and white photographs and eight colored maps. Interspersed are six shorter sections dealing with major periods in Russian history. Twenty-four pages at the center provide a photo essay on land, people, economy and culture of the region. The final eight chapters and one historical section examine the Balkans and the Northern Tier of Eastern Europe, accompanied again by photographs and colored maps. The book has a story-like approach that stresses human relations and attempts to integrate anthropology, economics, sociology, geography and history. Each chapter ends with review questions, discussion topics, student activities, and a skill development project.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. A book that introduces nine countries in so few pages faces daunting problems and must choose carefully the facts and ideas it can present. The first half of Ludlow's little book is better at this, focusing on the USSR and touching briefly on every topic it should. Its sections on politics and history are balanced and accurate, though now dated. Sketches of the causes of the revolution, of Stalinism, and of de-Stalinization are especially good. It is similarly balanced on ethnicity, religion, and education; but on daily life in Moscow it is full of minor errors, on the arts it notices only dissent, and it overemphasizes poverty, minimizing real improvements since the 1960s. Still, it is a solid, useful work. None of the chapters on East Europe is more than 12 pages long. Most focus on ethnography, slighting history and economics, but what there is of these is accurate. The Polish chapter is best, packed with dramatic events, but also now quite dated. The Czechoslovak chapter works well comparing rural Slovaks with urban Czechs, but the reader learns only that the Bulgarians are poor and bored, not why they are the most loyal of the satellites, and only that the Hungarians have struck a deal, not of their relative freedom and prosperity. It ends with a summary titled "Will Communism Last?" that emphasizes economic development and nationalism, but does not try to answer its own question. Beware of the pronunciation guide, which is full of ludicrous mistakes.

Brian Carter, Yale University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. The story-like approach of this book should capture student interest, for political and economic forces are integrated into tales of people's lives over the last half century. This attractively presented book is appropriate for the middle grade (6-9) student and for the high school student reading below grade level. According to Fry's readability testing guide, six random samples averaged to an 8th grade reading level. Unfortunately, the range varies from grade 6 to grade 12, which could prove problematic for students with limited reading skills. The text would benefit from a clearly defined vocabulary listing, integrated into each chapter. Overall a useful text for a young student's initial introduction to this region.

Larry Michaud, Foran High School (Milford, CT)

Mack, Donald W. LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. London, Longman Group Limited, 1970. 104 pages. Illus. Maps. Bibliography. Glossary. ISBN 0-582-20457-7. Paper. $3.40.

Grade: 8-12 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. Mack relates, in a simple narrative style, a history of Russia from 1914 to 1924. The text is generously interspersed with quotations from source materials and organized in 14 short, descriptively titled chapters in chronological order. Approximately half the pages are illustrated with period photographs or maps.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. Focusing on the most dramatic events of the Revolution, the author also gives the reader a sense of what daily life was like for worker, peasant, and soldier. Although Mack may not be a specialist in Russian history, he has written here a colorful, exciting, and informative narrative that cannot fail to rivet the attention of middle and secondary school pupils. But is this achieved without doing violence to the reality of the Revolution and Civil War? The book is marred by several glaring errors in minor facts. More serious, however, are the omissions. Most books on the Russian Revolution either fail to do justice to the Bolsheviks or to their opponents. This book errs against the Bolsheviks' opponents, as can be easily seen in the grossly inadequate characterization given the Socialist Revolutionary Party and the Menshevik Party in the author's otherwise useful glossary. Illustrating the vivid narrative are well-chosen contemporary photographs. Some of these are misidentified; one, "Storming the Winter Palace," is not authentic but is a "still" from Eisenstein's great film, "October: Ten Days That Shook the World." Nevertheless, the book succeeds in the main thing: it makes the complex Revolution comprehensible to the novice.

Albert Resis, Northern Illinois University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Donald Mack has, in approximately 100 profusely illustrated pages, produced a surprisingly complete account of events in Russia from the outbreak of World War I to the death of Lenin and the subsequent Stalin-Trotsky power struggle.

Though the simple text can be read easily by junior high school students, the content makes it useful for older students as well. A glossary, keyed to italics in the text, defines not only political and Russian terms, but also general English vocabulary. The numerous archival photographs are well-chosen and often striking. The amount of information squeezed into this tiny book is remarkable. Complicated political and economic topics are presented with clarity. Frequent quotations from primary documents and a brief historiographical note provide both color and authenticity.

The book's British origins are betrayed in its spelling and currency references, and time has invalidated some statements made at the time of writing (1970), but Mack's work is a model of concise and simple treatment of a complex topic. It should be suitable for a wide range of courses and ages from 8th grade through high school.

J. Milton McGinnis, Prospect High School,
Mount Prospect, IL

McCauley, Martin. STALIN AND STALINISM. Essex, England, Longman Group Limited, 1983. "Seminar Studies in History" series. 128 pages. Map. Index. Bibliography. Glossary. ISBN 0-582-35266-5. Paper. $6.25.

Grade: 11-12 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. This book deals with the means by which Stalin gained control of the Soviet Union, how he consolidated and exercised power and how "Stalinism," at least in modified form, has left its imprint upon Soviet life. The 80-page text describes the early post-revolutionary period, the 1930s and the Great Patriotic War before dealing directly with the intricacies of "high Stalinism" and an assessment of some scholars' views of Stalin.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This book is part of a series of publications designed for classroom use which are "more substantial than a textbook chapter but less formidable than the specialized full-length academic work." In 71 pages the author covers the political institutions, economic structure, cultural life, domestic politics and foreign policy of the Soviet Union from the Bolshevik revolution to the death of Stalin. The book examines most of the important issues within each topic. A "feel" for the period is provided by a collection of documents at the end of the book, which contains excerpts from Stalin's speeches and official Soviet panegyrics as well as dissident memoirs describing the realities of life in the system. Nevertheless, the book occasionally skimps on certain subjects, such as the ways in which Eastern Europe was integrated into the Stalinist system after World War II. There is also no description of Stalin's youth and activities in the period before the Bolshevik seizure of power which would give the reader some understanding of Stalin the man as well as Stalinism the system. Overall, the book is a concise and comprehensive introduction to the Stalinist period. The author's standpoint is that of an objective -- but not morally neutral -- observer, recording the economic and political successes and failures of Stalinism without losing sight of the human cost and the missed opportunity to build a viable society by less brutal means.

Juozas A. Kazlas, Yale University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. The author's objective is to define Stalinism and place it within the present Soviet context. He sees it as a pragmatically evolved, essentially Russian, totalitarian socialist system put into place by an arguably gifted politician who placed personal power and the preeminence of the Soviet Union beyond all other considerations. In the author's view, Stalin wedded socialism to ageless, pre-revolutionary modes of Russian social control.

The text is packed with fascinating details and insightful analyses. Teachers will find the book extremely interesting and professionally useful, but few of their students will be able to profit from it directly. While the information contained in STALIN AND STALINISM may be used for research purposes or independent study in upper grade level courses which deal in depth with the post-revolutionary period, the book is by no means appropriate for most secondary students. The conceptual level (especially in initial and concluding sections) and much of the vocabulary are beyond the ability level of all but the most able and highly motivated upper class secondary school students.

Robert C. Cox, Milford (CT) Public Schools

Millar, James R. THE ABC'S OF SOVIET SOCIALISM. Urbana, IL, University of Illinois Press, 1981. Glossary. ISBN 0-252-00845-6. $6.50.

Grade: 11-12 **Subject:** Economics

SUMMARY. James Millar first deals with the evolution and the testing of the Stalinist economic system during World War II. Next, he assesses the actual workings of socialism, separating the government's view from above from the individual's view at the bottom, and then considers the intermediate sectors of industry, agriculture, and natural resources which fall between these extremes. Finally, the operation of the system itself is analyzed, and future directions are considered. Information is presented directly with headings and subheadings utilized throughout and suggested readings for each chapter. There is a glossary.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This is an interestingly written, comprehensive survey of the Soviet economic system. The author provides an especially knowledgeable discussion of the formative years of Soviet economic institutions. The book is distinguished by first-hand experience and perspective. A thorough understanding is conveyed without excessive detail or rhetorical complexity. (The one exception to this is the chapter on macroeconomic performance, for which a rudimentary background in theory would be useful.) The author's use of example and comparison permits him to touch all bases without ever becoming tedious or textbookish. Adding to the interest of the volume is the theme running through it -- the distinct, systemic obstacles to the achievement of economic efficiency under Soviet central planning and administration.

The only significant gap in Millar's treatment is his failure to provide a quantitative survey of Soviet economic performance. No tables on Soviet economic growth, factor use or productivity are included. Such time series data would have provided useful background, e.g., for the discussion on the urgency of economic reform.

Barney Schwalberg, Brandeis University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Millar's objective is to put together fifteen years' study of the Soviet economy in one volume. Above-average students, ages 16-18, can handle the material; certain selected portions could be studied by younger students with teacher discretion. The book is good for Economics, Comparative Economics, Modern European History, or Soviet History. The text is well-written and interesting, luring one into the human side of economics; however, Chapter 6 is far too technical for most high school students. Since it is not intended as a typical textbook, teaching/learning aids such as questions, activities or further projects are not included. The work is developed extremely logically and is very current.

This book could be used as a text on Soviet socialism for above-average high school students, a resource book for teachers from which many individual lessons on socialism could be compiled and/or a reference/resource book for students working on special projects. Millar explains the socialist economic system in a readable, useful form. He even poses other questions on the periphery of economics which could be included, such as the problem of sources in studying the Soviet Union (pp. xii-xvi). That is a lesson in itself!

Marilou Spash, Harvard (MA) High School

Molander, Earl A. MINICOURSE: WHAT ABOUT THE RUSSIANS? Portland, OR, Ground Zero. 38 pages. Bibliography. Paper. $12.95.

Grade: 9-12 **Subject:** History, Political Science

SUMMARY. This curriculum package includes a minicourse on US-Soviet relations to be used in conjunction with the Ground Zero Primer WHAT ABOUT THE RUSSIANS -- AND NUCLEAR WAR? A thumbnail sketch of Russian history from tsarist times to the present Soviet era and a look at Russian/Soviet lifestyles which points out differences from Western culture is given fairly well balanced treatment. Generally well written materials on the Russian language/alphabet, Soviet political system, religion, etc. make this an attractive packet. It has a short bibliography.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This is a laudable effort to present balanced information on the Soviet Union in the briefest possible space. It suffers, however, from a lack of careful proofreading, at least a few outright factual mistakes, and, in general, excessive brevity, with the overall result that the reader is likely to be misled about important aspects of Soviet reality. For example, the text implies greater government toleration of religion than is in fact the case. The most glaring factual error I encountered was the claim that "there has not been a single charge of Soviet treaty violation by the U.S...." (emphasis in the original). This is at least misleading since there have been a number of serious questions raised over the years. Somewhat less important, the claim that political indoctrination in Soviet schools is limited is also misleading. In general, my feeling is that Ground Zero's commendable desire to "prove" that we can do business with the Soviets has inclined them to argue, or at least imply, that there are fewer differences between our two societies than is in fact true. While there is frequently more balance in this material than is available in many other sources, and it does raise some important questions, I would not recommend that it be used by itself.

Ron Pope, Illinois State University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. There is much of interest and value in this package of materials. The authors tend to bend over backwards to limit criticism of either the Soviet or US system and emphasize our common values rather than our differences. While this material was prepared in 1983, inevitably it is already dated. Much of the material implies that Andropov is still going strong. While there is probably little real difference in the gerontocracy, the names should be changed. There are a number of interesting activities such as question-answer exercises to use with the material.

There is a limited bibliography prepared by the author of WHAT ABOUT THE RUSSIANS -- AND NUCLEAR WAR? Some are old standards; others are of lesser value. Also included is a statistical comparison of the USA/USSR economies, trade, and arms capabilities. A careful study of this material should clear away some of the common misconceptions about US-Soviet relations, but Soviet studies certainly should not be confined to this material.

We do share the responsibility for the present "balance of terror," and the Soviets haven't flagrantly disregarded SALT agreements, even the ones not ratified.

Aleela McCleary, Urbana (IL) High School

Parker, W.H. THE RUSSIANS: HOW THEY LIVE AND WORK. New York, Praeger Publishers, 1977 (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1973). "How They Live and Work" series. 179 pages. Illus. Maps. Index. ISBN 0-03-029581-5. $8.95

Grade: 9-12 **Subject:** Social Studies

SUMMARY. THE RUSSIANS by W.H. Parker introduces the reader to the diverse Soviet peoples, their government and the geography of the country. The book concentrates on the modern period and pays scant attention to Russian history. Chapters discuss the Soviet republics, ethnic groups and geography, living standards and occupations of the people, and some abbreviated material on Russian leisure time and sports. One chapter deals briefly with education and the last chapter concerns itself with travel in Russia.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. Parker's summary introduction to contemporary Soviet life is so dense with facts that it sometimes reads like a statistical handbook. All major topics are covered, but the book is particularly strong on geography and the economic organization of the country, accurately describing each branch of industry and agriculture, how the plan works, how wages are paid, and so on. Chapters on education and on sports and leisure are equally pithy, informative, and accurate. Parker is less detailed about history, ethnicity, family, and living standards, and on these topics he sometimes errs, usually in favor of Soviet claims, underestimating the number who died in Stalin's terror, for example, or ignoring the oppressive side of Soviet arts policy. His comparison of Soviet and US inequality is utter nonsense, and he is much too rosy about women's roles in Soviet society. Still, his look at politics and his assessment of Soviet military power are fairly balanced and straightforward, though now dated. In sum, the book is a good high school reference in just those areas in which other introductory works are weak, and vice versa: it has much information about the economy, less on the arts and politics; its evaluations erring on the side of generosity to the USSR (when they err) instead of being overly harsh.

Brian Carter, Yale University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. W.H. Parker's book would not be an adequate text to use for a high school Russian history course. The book is written in such a boring, repetitious style that it would put a youthful mind to sleep. THE RUSSIANS lacks concepts and analytical materials needed to challenge above average and superior students. The chapters are divided into so many subheadings that few contain the in-depth factual material necessary for a viable high school course. Hedrick Smith's THE RUSSIANS is a far superior book for analyzing the Russian people and their outlook. The best use of Parker's book would be in the school library as a quick reference for general data on the Soviet Union and as a helpful guide to someone who was traveling to the USSR and wanted a quick overview of the people, geography, and government.

Michael P. Kukel, Amity Regional High School
(Woodbridge, CT)

Pimlott, Tamara. STALIN'S RUSSIA, 1924-1939. London, Macmillan Education Limited, 1984. "History in Depth" series. 48 pages. Illus. Index. Maps. ISBN 0-333-35079-0. $2.95.

Grade: 6-10 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. STALIN'S RUSSIA, 1924-1939 by Tamara Pimlott is one of eight "evidence based" history books from Macmillan Education Ltd. presented as supplementary "in depth" material for their "History in the Making" series. In 48 pages, the author has admirably combined two maps, three charts, 31 illustrations and dozens of select primary and secondary sources into an exciting illumination of Stalin's impact on Russia and its people up to the time of the Second World War. Written with 11 to 16 year olds in mind, this little book can easily be used at any level of high school.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. With the exception of chapter one, the book is reasonably accurate. Throughout there is a nice focus on problems in interpretation. The book tends to emphasize negative aspects of Stalin's regime, however, including its rewriting of history. This leads to trouble in chapter one: an exercise on page 11 is meant to suggest Stalin could not have stood at Lenin's side in 1917 as pictured because he was in prison "in 1917" (page 10). In fact, Stalin left jail in February 1917 and returned to Petrograd even before Lenin. Other errors: muzhuk (page 12) is not a middle peasant but any peasant, and is spelled muzhik. Trotsky was murdered not by an intruder but by an NKVD agent on his personal staff (page 31). There are others. The book stops in 1939, so that its heavy emphasis on the purges and the labor camps (a whole chapter) is not balanced by the experience of World War II. For many Soviets, victory in war compensated for the harshness of Stalin's rule. The omission of the war period certainly prejudices the task of the final chapter, where the student must make an assessment of the achievements of Stalin.

Diane Koenker, University of Illinois at Urbana

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Rare is the book that excites a teacher as much as STALIN'S RUSSIA 1924-39 did me. Tamara Pimlott has combined a masterful assortment of well-chosen illustrations and written sources with a brief but helpful coordinating text. With classroom time so short and the amount of required instruction so large, a book like this provides student and teacher alike with a stimulating in-depth look at one of history's most controversial and dynamic epochs. The photographs and illustrations are particularly wonderful. In them we see Stalin as a schoolboy and a prisoner, a demigod and lying in state; and we see him as the subject of socialist realism in paintings and posters. The primary sources Pimlott has chosen are as diverse a group of sources as can be found in texts much larger and more ambitious. We examine Stalin through the eyes of his great enemy Leon Trotsky, his daughter Svetlana, his henchman and accuser Khrushchev and of his victims Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Evgenia Ginsburg. The maps, charts and cartoons are uncomplicated and neatly reproduced. Ideological and technical terms are kept to a minimum, and then explained well,as are Russian language terms. The exercises that complete each of the six chapters have been tailored well to the visual and written materials, so that in completing them, students gain the maximum value of each topic presentation.

Richard Jensen, Hingham (MA) High School

READINGS IN RUSSIAN CIVILIZATION, VOLUMES I-III, second edition. Edited by Thomas Riha. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1969. 844 pages. Index. Chronology. ISBN 0-226-71853-0, 0-226-71855-7, 0-226-71857-3 paper. $8.50 each.

Grade: 11-12 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. Thomas Riha has edited three volumes of sources for the study of Russian and Soviet history. RUSSIA BEFORE PETER THE GREAT: 900-1700; IMPERIAL RUSSIA: 1700-1917; and SOVIET RUSSIA: 1917-1963. Each selection has introductory comments by the author. Topics range from the impact of the Mongols on Russia, the development of serfdom, and 14th-century missionaries to Stalin's purges and World War II.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. These rich colections of articles represent the state of the art in 1968, when Riha put together the revised edition. He combined primary with secondary sources to provide both important texts of the time, and up-to-date interpretations by top scholars in the field. Inevitably some of those scholarly interpretations now seem a bit dated, as new work has led to new views. Nonetheless, these books are well worth getting for their wisely chosen and broadly representative primary sources, eyewitness accounts and literary excerpts. Many are not readily available elsewhere and provide the much-needed immediacy and sense of real life that only such material can provide.

Janet Vaillant, Harvard University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. The author explains what is important in the study of the Russian past and present in 72 readings. He begins with the earliest written source for Russian history, "The Tale of Bygone Years." Students will begin to understand the bylina ("what has happened") and the starina ("what is old") in a Russian context.

There is a chronological presentation of selections and some topical grouping of readings. The articles will stimulate students' curiosity as well as conveying the Russians' pride in their language and history. The series concludes with the question of the future of the Soviet system as of the late 1960s. These are books that provide a broad range of thought-provoking materials for teachers and able students. Students will gain much help in formulating their own views through use of this series.

Robert Friel, Stoneham (MA) High School

Resnick, Abraham. RUSSIA: A HISTORY TO 1917. "Enchantment of the World" series. Chicago, Children's Press, 1983. 127 pages. Illus. Maps. Index. Chronology. ISBN 0-516-02785-9. $19.95.

Grade: 5-9 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. The pictures alone in RUSSIA: A HISTORY TO 1917 convey a sense of the country's history, its institutions, and its people. The book is organized by chapters and sub-chapters. In addition to maps, there are a chronological table, a section entitled "Mini-Facts At-A-Glance," an index, and a list of important people. The table of contents begins with "Mother Russia," and concludes with "Russia's° Contribution to the Arts."

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. A major difficulty encountered in this book is that the simplification needed to make the book accessible to young readers often leads to inaccurate generalization. Such inaccuracies usually reflect those found in more traditional interpretations of Russian history. Thus, Ivan IV is depicted only as a crazed murderer, while Peter I is applauded as Russia's great modernizer. Perhaps such oversimplified statements are inevitable in writing for a young audience.

The book provides a fairly cohesive and interesting narrative of Russian history from the times of nomadic invasion and settlement to 1917, and attempts to convey a sense of the life of the people through time. The author also describes the growth of trade and the emergence of industries. Despite these efforts to provide the reader with a basic sense of Russian society and economy, the author still spends an excessive amount of time describing battles and the tsars' personalities. For example, Resnick devotes a paragraph to Rasputin's murder, yet does not even discuss the revolution of 1905. The book's fundamental flaw is that the chain of events related can not always be adequately explained without consideration of political factors -- which are almost never discussed.

Susan G. Zayer, Harvard University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Resnick makes a truly heroic attempt to cover his topic in approximately 110 pages. Although this beautiful book includes a wealth of color illustrations and maps to supplement the text, the average junior-high student will find the writing style tedious, unchallenging, and cryptic. The book might, however, whet the appetite of less advanced readers, or younger students, for history.

The book is clearly divided into chapters with sub-headings. Appropriate words or phrases which may not yet be familiar to young readers are explained in the text. After the final chapter, there are appendices which provide information-at-a-glance on Russia's rulers, population, etc. One advantage of this historic overview is in the opportunity it provides the teacher to encourage students to utilize the library, because the treatment of most topics is so brief.

Students at the junior high level could find the text itself unchallenging, as the sentence structure, paragraphing, and vocabulary seem more appropriate for elementary school students.

Gail Gardner, Martin Luther King School,
Cambridge, MA

Resnick, Abraham. THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS. "Enchantment of the World" series. Chicago, Children's Press, 1984. 128 pages. Illus. Maps. ISBN 0-516-02789-1. $19.95.

Grade: 5-9 **Subject:** Soviet Union Today

SUMMARY. Eleven chapters present the geography of the USSR, historical background since 1917, and discussion of the Soviet economic and political systems today. The chief focus is on everyday life. Many color illustrations. Useful chronology of events since 1917.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This survey of life inside the USSR today (foreign affairs are excluded) is marred by structural flaws, simplifications, and an inability to separate the important from the trivial. Chapters devoted primarily to geography are separated, and chapters on Lenin and Stalin precede rather than following discussion of the era they shaped. The reader will simply be confused about collectivization (the term "changeover" is used instead) and the purges. There are also errors: the Volga does not flow from the Baltic, for example. The Tien-Shan Mountains are in Kazakhstan, not Uzbekistan, and tea is chai, not chi. The chapter on the economy summarizes very well the difference between communism and capitalism but then says nothing about the causes of the Soviet Union's economic problems. The author makes a rather odd choice of two distinguishing customs: the bear-hug greeting and the rhythmic applause after a performance. Similarly, the "three special places of which people are especially proud" are not necessarily those most Russians might choose, but rather three Soviet showcases: Lake Baikal, Akademgorodok, and the Baikal-Amur Mainline Railroad (BAM). The chapter on literature, music, and the performing arts gets off to a good start but runs aground in a confusing paragraph about Pasternak and DOCTOR ZHIVAGO, in which Resnick never makes clear that this book was never published in the Soviet Union. The lists of famous people and important dates are erratic and idiosyncratic in coverage. Ilyshin is appropriately included, but not Tupolev, as is David Oistrakh, but not Stravinsky or Rostropovich. On balance, this book avoids unpleasant explanations.

Joseph Bradley, University of Tulsa

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Abraham Resnick's unbiased book, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, would be useful as a reference book for a middle school geography or social studies class doing research projects on the Soviet Union, but I would not recommend using it as a textbook. Writing for an American readership, the author is careful neither to whitewash Soviet history nor to portray the Soviet Union as our evil enemy.

Why then would I not recommend this book as a text, given that it has so much of value? First of all, its homogenized, non-judgmental tone makes it pretty dull reading. Students' interest could have been enhanced by asking questions. There are no questions, and although there is a lot of information presented in this book, I doubt if much of it serves the purpose of getting students to think. My second reservation about using this as a text is that while the geography sections are quite good, the history and government chapters are not. The history sections suffers from being too bland, and the government section is very confusing. Furthermore, the book assumes political knowledge and geographic skills which few elementary or middle school students would have. Therefore, it would be difficult to teach from without getting side-tracked onto tangential topics.

Alice Stewart, Brimmer & May School, Brookline, MA

Ritchie, W.K. RUSSIA UNDER PETER THE GREAT. London, Longman Group Ltd., 1979. "Then and There" series. 96 pages. Illus. Maps. Index. Glossary. ISBN 0-582-22161-7. Paper. $3.10.

Grade: 7-9 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. This brief volume is part of a 100-title "Then and There" series produced by the British publisher, Longman. Its stated purpose is to show "how the people of Russia started to become like the people of Western Europe" through the efforts of Peter the Great. One-third of the book describes 17th-century Russia through the impressions of English and German travelers. The rest of the book deals with Peter's attempts to modernize Russia, with special emphasis on the Grand Embassy, the Great Northern War, and the founding of St. Petersburg. Eight well-organized chapters with subheadings are supplemented with appropriate pictures and a helpful glossary.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This book is indeed beautifully illustrated from contemporary sources and covers the salient features of Peter's reign. However, the text's presentation does not offset its shortcomings.

Ritchie's portrayal of 17th and 18th-century Russia is drawn almost entirely from 17th and 18th-century Western sources. The "you are there" approach reproduces unreflectively the attitudes and notions of contemporary Westerners. This compounds a further problem: the book gives little sense of relationships between Peter, the reforms, and Russia before or after him. It concludes with a conventional historiographical question: were the changes that took place due to Peter, or were they part of a larger trend that would have taken place anyway? We are, however, given little basis for any discussion of the question, for the historical context given is both biased and scanty.

Carla Schmidt, Yale University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. This is well-written and interesting, and despite its brevity, includes a great deal of information. Appropriate for middle school grades 7-9, it presents a vivid description of Russia in the time of Peter, making excellent use of quotes from travelers to Russia and of a series of helpful pictures. Skillful use is made of the technique of asking the reader to "imagine yourself to be in Moscow in 1680 -- let's make our way into the city." This enables the reader to identify with the subsequent description. The author carefully raises questions, asking the reader to study the pictures or to refer to earlier passages. This elevates the text from mere exposition to analysis. Students will be attracted to the details of the customs of the Russian people and to the examples of the bizarre, exotic, unusual and even cruel episodes mentioned as part of Peter's time. A detailed description of Peter's wars with Charles XII of Sweden will fascinate those military buffs. A portrait of Peter makes his personality and adventures come alive. What is disappointing, however, is the brief index, the poor and unimaginative list of follow-up activities, and the absence of questions or activities after each chapter. Teachers will have to design their own activities. The strength of this book is the content that will interest young people and provide teachers with a helpful resource for units and courses in Russian history.

Kenneth A. Poppe, Farmington (CT) High School

Robottom, John. MODERN RUSSIA, Second Edition. London, Longman Group Ltd., 1972. "Modern Times" series. 171 pages. Illus. Map. Index. Bibliography. Glossary. ISBN 0-582-20440-2. Paper. $4.25.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. The author presents a compact view of modern day Russia from Tsar Nicholas II to Lenin, Stalin and Khrushchev. The book is chronologically organized in 13 chapters with a short glossary and good illustrations, which make it useful for secondary classrooms and the general public. The leadership of Russia under the monarchy and in the Soviet period is clearly portrayed, but the author deals mostly with society and the roles that the people played then and now.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. John Robottom has published several introductory works on the USSR as well as the book on China in the "Modern Times" series. Yet MODERN RUSSIA is a disappointing book. It presents a fairly comprehensive survey of political history from the mid-19th century through the 1960s. Coverage is less complete on economic and social changes, and almost nonexistent on cultural and intellectual history. Despite its title, the book pays some attention to the non-Russian peoples, though Robottom has not attempted to cover the minorities thoroughly or systematically. There are ten useful maps, and more than 80 photographs, including scenes from the lives of ordinary people. However, some of the pictures on daily life were supplied by an organization identified as the Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR. Its photographs show only primitive, impoverished features of life in tsarist Russia, and only modern, urban aspects of "Russia in the 'sixties." While Robottom's text gives a more balanced assessment of Soviet achievements in improving living standards, the visual evidence is selective. The chapters on the Soviet period are generally sounder than those on tsarist Russia, and display greater familiarity with the sources and scholarly studies available at the time the book was written. But both sections of the book need to be revised to reflect recent work by specialists and to eliminate numerous errors, misstatements ("the Mensheviks opposed the Revolution"), and other dubious interpretations, some of which could seriously mislead beginners. Consequently, although MODERN RUSSIA contains several sections of good elementary analysis, it is not a reliable introduction.

Richard King, St. Cloud (MN) State University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Robottom effectively presents the change of leadership of Russia from 1905 to 1964. The text is presented in a crisp and refreshing style with proverbs, personal views of participants, and humorous anecdotes sprinkled throughout. The book is suitable for secondary school students in world history, government, or adult evening classes dealing with Soviet history. There are no chapter reviews or questions but each chapter ends with a comprehensive paragraph dealing with its major point. The book is chronologically ordered and clearly written. It serves to introduce Soviet society in a realistic, colorful, and comprehensive package.

Cornelius J. Vanciu, H.H. Dow High School,
Midland, MI

RUSSIA: 1900-1953. Edited by Tony Howart. London, Longman Group Limited, 1980. 123 pages. Illus. Maps. ISBN 0-582-35930-9. $10.95.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. This is a series of five units for high school courses on Russian or European history. Each unit provides a readable narrative, documentary sources, photographs, charts, graphs, maps and many suggested activities. The center four pages in each unit are a special "File Sheet" of statistical data and map exercises. Unit titles are "The Empire of the Tsar," "From Tsar to Commissars," "Hammer and Sickle," "Dreams, Plans and Nightmares," and "The Soviet Union at War and in Victory." There is a table of contents for each unit, but no index or separate bibliography.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This is an excellent introduction to Russian political and economic history from 1900 to 1953, focusing on the relation of economic goals and constraints to political struggles and decisions. It is remarkably packed with information but at the same time manages to be dramatic, in spots even gripping. For the most part, Howarth and Robottom present even the most controversial issues with balance and accuracy. In some places, they emphasize the drama of events at the expense of the causes behind them -- a student learns only one of the reasons the Reds won the Civil War, and only the economic, not the political, factors behind collectivization -- but these are exceptions. In the first four booklets, Howarth superbly summarizes and explains the fall of the Romanovs, War Communism, the dilemmas of NEP, and the Five-Year Plans and their relation to Stalin's rise, with considerable attention to how these affected people's lives. John Robottom wrote the fifth booklet, about World War II's Eastern front, the division of Europe, and the origins of the Cold War, again remarkable in its balance, but with less emphasis on the events' impact on individual lives. The story ends abruptly with Stalin's death. I was surprised at how much I learned from this high school text and hope the series continues beyond 1953.

Brian Carter, Yale University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. These five brief units actually comprise a textbook of sorts that covers the changes that Russia has undergone from tsarist empire to modern superpower. The strength of the units lies in their narrative and suggested activities for students, many of which focus on role-playing simulations. In addition, the centerfold or "File Sheet" makes good use of maps and other data.

Shortcomings include photographs of uneven quality, a somewhat confusing organization, and a lack of index and suggested readings. Furthermore, the units are printed entirely in black-and-white print (including photos) and the pages look as if they were simply typed and copied. In other words, the cosmetics of the units are weak. However, the maps are sharp and clear, and lack of color and graphics does not detract from the basic soundness of the text and the quality of the student activities.

Political, economic, diplomatic and military history is emphasized. There is little or no social history, nor references to the world of art, literature, and music. Teachers will find many valuable aids in these units, but it is not clear if they by themselves would be comprehensive enough for the major text of a course.

Ken Poppe, Farmington (CT) High School

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND BOLSHEVIK VICTORY. Edited by Arthur E. Adams. Boston, D.C. Heath and Company, 1972. "Problems in European Civilization" series. 196 pages. Bibliography. ISBN 0-669-81745-7. Paper. $5.50.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. This text is a slightly revised editon of the D.C. Heath series which was published 25 years ago. It contains a series of readings which Arthur E. Adams compiled for the voluminous "Problems in European Civilization" series published by D.C. Heath in the 1960s. The second edition follows the same outline as the much older one: "The March Revolution and Its Causes," "From March to October," and "The Bolshevik Victory." In each section, readings which are germane to the particular subject are presented to the reader with appropriate commentary by the various authors.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND BOLSHEVIK VICTORY is one of a series of beginning college level history texts entitled "The Problems in European Civilization." As the text indicates, the book covers the events of 1917 and is divided into three sections. The book, drawing upon both Western and Soviet sources, offers varying interpretations of the revolution. A compilation of eyewitness accounts (Trotsky, Kerensky) and Western scholars' views (Kennan, Ulam) provides an accurate and balanced picture of the period. The editor's introduction and chronology are useful to the beginning student; the book is well-organized and well-written, lending itself to high school level reading. The editor's suggestions for additional reading offer the student a wide selection of books and periodicals concerning the causes and events of the Russian revolution and its leaders.

Christiane M. Carney, Yale University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. I have used this book in its first edition for some 25 years, as an undergraduate, graduate student, and as a teacher of Soviet studies. RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND BOLSHEVIK VICTORY is an extremely useful reference work for the high school social studies teacher. Students who are engaged in a project pertaining to the revolution can use this concise volume as a handy reference to examine the opinions and evaluations of the revolution by the acknowledged experts.

I would highly and enthusiastically recommend this volume, as well as the two others in this series on Russia and the Soviet Union, for high school Russian studies teachers and their students.

Paul Rowan, Branford (CT) High School

THE SOVIET UNION. By the Editors of Time-Life Books. "Library of Nations" series. Amsterdam, Time-Life Books, 1984. 160 pages. Illus. ISBN 0-8094-5302-9. $15.94.

Grade: 7-12 **Subject:** Geography, History

SUMMARY. THE SOVIET UNION, one volume in the new Time-Life "Library of Nations" series, offers a many-sided view of the vast Soviet Union. Six chapters provide photographs (155 in all) and text focused on the USSR's everyday life, natural setting, its many peoples, its history, its artists and its present political organization.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This book could not be used as the main textbook in a course, since its scope is somewhat limited and the narrative is often disconnected or incomplete. These shortcomings are most evident in the two chapters devoted to Russian/Soviet history and the functioning of the Soviet political apparatus. In the former chapter, a useful time table survey does not compensate for an inadequate narrative account which virtually omits discussion of the medieval period and the 19th century. The Soviet period is neglected as well, with only one page devoted to the post-Leninist era. The book's final chapter, which deals with the Soviet political apparatus as well as the functioning of a planned economy, suffers from the attempt to convey a great amount of information in too few pages.

The book's strength is the vivid portrayal of Soviet society which is conveyed and greatly reinforced by a profuse number of photographs. Stories about specific individuals are often used to give more substance to general statements about society as a whole. The book's strongest chapter is the first, which describes various aspects of daily life in the Soviet Union. The chapter on Soviet nationalaties is also useful, although the attempt to describe the history of each ethnic group is often hurried and haphazard. Finally, the chapter on Soviet geography and agriculture is flawed by an overly detailed and somewhat superfluous discussion of the Siberian permafrost.

In summary, this book is an interesting and useful photo essay. It could be used to supplement a more rigid social studies or history textbook which may not convey to the student a very lively sense of Soviet society.

Susan G. Zayer, Harvard University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. The Time-Life editors, with consultation from Vadim Medish, who grew up in the Soviet Union, present a wide spectrum of information and scenes from the USSR. The aim is to enlighten readers as to the vastness of the country and the variety of the Soviet peoples. The pictures are suitable for elementary students, though the text is more appropriate for high school level, or advanced middle school classes. The book is a definite plus for any media resource center.

The chapters are organized kaleidoscopically, with a specific caption for every picture in the book. Each centers on a particular aspect of Soviet life. Students can learn about queues and their impact on everyday life, or attempt to envision the character necessary for surviving in a city like Neryungri, only 700 miles from the Arctic Circle. Questions concerning housing (prefabricated) are constantly raised -- a comparison with American urban housing problems would be an excellent area for research.

The Cyrillic alphabet is included, with a guide to help students pronounce unfamiliar words. This book is highly recommended for American students. The complexities of a Soviet society are realistically portrayed.

Robert Friel, Stoneham (MA) High School

THE SOVIET UNION: A SYSTEMATIC GEOGRAPHY. Edited by Leslie Symons. London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1983. 266 pages. Illus. Maps. Index. Bibliography. ISBN 0-340-26280-X. Paper. $21.50.

Grade: 11-12 **Subject:** Geography

SUMMARY. This is a textbook/handbook on the physical, economic and human geography of the Soviet Union. The aim of this new (1983) text is to provide the serious student with a more modern and useful study of Soviet geography by "filling in the gaps" that have been evident even in better textbooks on this subject. Five contributors -- John Dewdney, David Hooson, R.E.H. Mellor, Walter W. Newey and Leslie Symons -- have divided the study into 12 topics including a brief "evolution of the Russian state," the country's basic physical and economic geography, and thorough investigations of more specific topics such as water resources and biogeography. The textual coverage is supplemented by 50 maps and diagrams, 35 tables, and 54 photographs.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This book was compiled by five well-known geographers specializing in the USSR, under the editorship of a respected British scholar.

The book gives an objective and current picture of the country but not a complete one. Some modern economic and social problems are not shown or are not demonstrated clearly enough, such as the Soviet Union-Comecon relationship. The book relies extensively on current statistics from numerous Soviet sources, and the authors exhibit a wide knowledge of basic data bases. It covers everything that the title and preface indicate. However, it seldom provides comparisons with the non-Communist world.

In general, the book is a reasonable, informative and truthful survey of the USSR's geography. My best college students have found this book comprehensive and valuable. However, some students were confused, especially with the chapter on "Physiography," with its abundance of unfamiliar definitions and physical regions. The last 13 pages give thumbnail sketches of the 18 major economic regions plus Moldavia. This book is one of the most complete and up-to-date sources for high school students. A better but more difficult text is THE SOVIET UNION by G. Melvyn Howe (London, MacDonald & Evans, 1983).

Ksenya Khinchuk, Boston University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. It is unfortunate that high school Russian/Soviet history texts of necessity sacrifice useful and interesting material in the rush to cover the complete epoch in shortened time spans. In the remaining watered-down versions, many subjects are overlooked or given poor coverage. It is pleasing then, to review a book like THE SOVIET UNION: A SYSTEMATIC GEOGRAPHY, which though intended for highly specialized university courses, may yet be used selectively to enhance the reading or discussion of any of its 12 topics. The maps are particularly well done -- carefully drawn, and beautifully printed. Many of the 50 maps and diagrams, such as "Vegetation Zones (figure 4.1, page 53) and "Expansion of the Russian Empire" (figure 1.2, page 11) are of the staple variety that all teachers use, and several maps, though not always essential, are nonetheless intriguing and potentially valuable, such as "Dates of Foundations of Towns" (figure 1.2, page 189) and "Rural Settlement Types" (figure 10.4, page 198). Naturally, in a text of this type, most of the reading and many of the maps and charts are beyond the interest and ability of the high school student. Still, this excellent text would be a valuable addition to the classroom or library reference shelf.

Richard Jensen, Hingham (MA) High School

Vaillant, Janet G. FROM RUSSIA TO USSR: A NARRATIVE AND DOCUMENTARY HISTORY. Joint author John Richards II. Wellesley, Massachusetts, Independent School Press, Inc., 1985. 381 pages. Illus. Maps. Index. Chronology. Glossary. ISBN 0-88334-175-1. $11.95.

Grade: 9-12 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. This book is a collection of primary sources combined with summary essays by the authors that trace Russian history from Kievan Rus' to the present day. It starts with geography, and contains chapters on Old Russia, Imperial Russia, the Revolution, Soviet History, and the USSR today. A glossary of terms, a chart on the Romanov dynasty and a time line that parallels major events in western history are included. Adding to its usefulness are a few maps and illustrations, a bibliography and suggestions for more in-depth reading at the end of each section.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This text is a well-organized overview of the history and development of the USSR. The first chapter on geography is quite good. Chapter Two, "Elements of Old Russian Culture," describes the origins of the Russian state and its evolution through the Time of Troubles. The readability of the chapter suffers from the nature of the documents and the struggle for accuracy. For example, the first page refers to the Russian Empire, Old Russia, Rus', and Muscovite Russia, a succession of terms which complicates student reading. Chapter Three, which covers Imperial Russia from Peter the Great through World War I, is competently written and covers both foreign relations and domestic developments. The second half of the book, which describes the revolutions of 1917 and the Stalin and Khrushchev eras, is a solid effort which ends with a brief summary of the Brezhnev years. The final chapter provides a basis for discussion of the current situation.

The documents, which comprise over half of the book, will not always be easy for students to read or interpret, but they offer a sense of the "texture of life" which no historical narrative can, and they provide an opportunity to introduce students to the raw materials on which history texts are based. This book fills an important purpose and should be considered for adoption.

Ruth Hastie, University of Michigan

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. This book is logically organized and should prove helpful to teachers and students of Russian/Soviet history. The best and worst sections are near the beginning of the book. The first chapter on geography is really excellent, but the first reading written in Elizabethan English would leave most students at sea. Also in this section on early history, "Facts" are given with such terms as "probably," "is reported to," "seems to be," etc.

Despite these few weak points, the overall quality including the choice of readings is excellent. It should fill a long-standing need and I would recommend it for every school library and history classroom. Most of the readings should be within the range of most able junior high and high school students. World history, world cultures, and American history students could profit from this book. I am aware of no other single book that goes so far toward giving the reader an in-depth understanding of what makes the Russian/Soviet government and citizenry what they are today. I highly recommend it. Adults as well as youth with little background on the Soviet Union could well benefit from reading it.

Aleela McCleary, Urbana (IL) Senior High School

WHAT ABOUT THE RUSSIANS--AND NUCLEAR WAR? Edited by Earl A. Molander and Roger C. Molander for Ground Zero. New York, Pocket Books, 1983. 237 pages. ISBN 0-671-47209-7. Paper. $3.95

Grade: 11-12 **Subject:** Social Studies

SUMMARY. In six chapters, Ground Zero's WHAT ABOUT THE RUSSIANS--AND NUCLEAR WAR? discusses Russian and Soviet history; Soviet economy, society and culture; the Soviet political system; Soviet foreign policy since 1945; the Soviet military challenge and the arms race; and the future of US-Soviet relations. Study aids include frequent subheadings and a four-page study guide. There are appendices featuring 21 statistical comparisons of the USA and USSR, US-Soviet trade relations, the arms race, and highlights of the SALT II Treaty. Additional aids are available for a small fee.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This is a useful and generally balanced book. It notes the strengths and weaknesses of both the Soviet and American systems, along with our mutual contributions to the current renewal of tensions. There are, however, some factual errors. For example, the U.S. had no "spy satellites" in 1961. Moscow secretly shipped missiles to Cuba in 1962 in part in order to offset an existing -- not "upcoming" -- American advantage in ICBMs. More important, in an apparent, possibly unconscious, effort to "prove" that the Soviet Union isn't completely "evil," some important facts are not discussed. For example, the book briefly touts several features of Soviet "socialism," including "free medical care," without noting that access to the best available care generally requires bribes or connections, or that Soviet infant mortality is high and on the rise, facts that suggest that "free care" can be costly. Such a brief book can not possibly deliver on its promise to provide "everything you ever wanted to know" about the Soviet Union, but it offers a good beginning.

Ronald R. Pope, Illinois State University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. WHAT ABOUT THE RUSSIANS--AND NUCLEAR WAR? is a non-partisan, non-advocacy attempt to foster greater understanding among Americans about the Soviet Union and the nuclear situation. It explains both myths and reality about the USSR by tracing the roots of Soviet government, society, military concerns and nuclear development. Chapters are short and well-organized with concise introductions and effective summaries. Technical terminology is defined in the text, and both study guide and appendices enhance its useability with upper-ability 11th or regular 12th grade students in Modern American History, Contemporary Problems or Peace Studies courses. It is also suitable for adult education study groups.

Several limitations need to be mentioned. Neither a glossary nor an index is provided, and there are proofreading errors. Additional materials, both those correlating with the text (simulation game, Minicourse, "USSR IQ," bibliography) and others from Ground Zero, are needed as supplements. However, given its limits in space and scope, this volume is an objective, credible and valuable addition to current literature on the issue.

Sr. Barbara Marie Link, O.S.F., Academy-Spalding High School, Peoria, IL

Williams, Brian. COME TO RUSSIA. New York, Warwick Press, 1979. "Come To" series. 29 pages. Illus. Maps. Index. Glossary. ISBN 0-531-09157-0. $9.40.

Grade: 4-8 **Subject:** Social Studies

SUMMARY. The author has attempted to present a comprehensive view of a vast and complex nation in fewer than 30 pages, of which about half are pictures. The people are presented through discussion of their politics, education, home life, and work situations. Chapters are clearly defined as cues to the highlights of the material.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This well-packaged and profusely-illustrated book is so skimpy on content that at $9.40 the best that can be said for it is that it is a rip-off. Less than half of the 29 pages are devoted to text about people and everyday life in the Soviet Union. Included also is a half-page list entitled "Highlights of History," and brief lists of "Famous Russian Composers" and "Famous Russian Writers" and some of their works. A good idea of the level of this book is the fact that Pushkin is credited only with BORIS GODUNOV, while Solzhenitsyn is credited with three titles. Lomonosov made the list, but Turgenev, Gorky, and Sholokov did not.

Even in this little bit of text, the author manages to include numerous errors or silly statements, e.g., USSR is defined as "...a union of 15 independent Socialist Republics" (p. 2); Russians address each other as "...tovarisch or 'comrade'. This is because they regard each other as equal partners in a classless state" (p. 8). On other pages we learn that Russian women never leave home without a shopping bag, that all 90 stations of the Moscow subway are decorated with mosaics and murals, that Alexander II was murdered in 1861, and that Western pop music is not allowed. Enough said!

Rasio Dunatov, University of Illinois at Urbana

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. This book could be used in upper elementary and middle school classes, or as a low vocabulary, high interest book for high school students. It would be an interesting supplement for social studies teachers when short, concise comparisons with our country are needed. Specialized vocabulary is dealt with as it occurs and in one page of Russian terms. Phonetic pronunciation would have been helpful. Clearly lacking are activities to extend, enrich, and check the comprehension of the students, and there is no bibliography. The front and back map contains two errors: 1) the Soviet population contains over 150 different racial (sic) groups; and 2) the height of Communist Peak is stated in feet whereas all other measurements are in meters. Students using this book will need to consult other sources for a more complete understanding of the Soviet Union.

Barbara Smith, Garden Hills School (Champaign, IL)

Wood, Anthony. THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. London, Longman Group Ltd., 1979. "Seminar Studies in History" series. 105 pages. Index. Bibliography. ISBN 0-582-35227-4. Paper. $6.25.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. A historical survey with particular attention to the social and political ideas of various pre-revolutionary groups is followed by a description of the 1917 Revolution, the Civil War, and its aftermath through 1921. Wood offers his assessment of the events, and the book closes with several pages of documents which are cited in his narrative. There is a bibliography.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This book adequately surveys the antecedents of the revolution and the events of 1917; it is quite a bit weaker on the aftermath of 1917: the civil war that lasted until 1921. What dominates the section labeled "Assessment" is a consistent undervaluing of the social revolution that 1917 represented, and the ways in which the political choices made in Russia reflected the aspirations of ordinary workers, soldiers, and peasants. The minimization of this enormously important social revolution allows the author to focus on and to blame Lenin for the outcome of the revolution. It is argued that Lenin was victorious because his party stuck to the conspiratorial principles first set down in 1902 in WHAT IS TO BE DONE? This view is outdated: the Bolsheviks in 1917 were exceptionally democratic, as has been shown by recent scholarship, some of which is included in Daniel Brower, ed., THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. The selection of documents is one-sided and arranged to reinforce this view: Bolsheviks were the creatures of Lenin, a fanatical anti-democrat and true father of Stalinism. This point of view has been widely argued, but it has been challenged by recent research. The resulting tone suggests that the 1917 revolution had no resonance with "real aspirations" of Russian people, and conveys the idea that the Bolshevik/Communist revolution was and remains illegitimate.

Diane Koenker, University of Illinois at Urbana

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. When dealing with a complicated subject such as the Russian Revolution, the author should strive for a lucid style. The language of this book, however, is stiff and the choice of words beyond the working vocabulary of the average high school student. Complex sentence structures only add to the reading difficulty, making this a book appropriate solely for an exceptional student.

The chapters and divisions within the book are well labeled. There is an index at the end and a documents section but no activities to get the reader started. A lengthy bibliography is given, but there are no specific suggestions for further study, nor are there any checks for student comprehension.

The information is simply not presented in a manner conducive to encouraging the reader to further his/her knowledge. The book would not be particularly interesting to high school students. I would not suggest that my librarian purchase this book, nor would I purchase it for use in my world history classes.

Jeneen Conway, Niles (MI) Senior High School

"World History Program." Edited by Malcolm Yapp, Margaret Killingray, and Edmund O'Connor. St. Paul, MN, Greenhaven Press, Inc., 1980.

Grade: 9-10 **Subject:** Soviet and Russian History

SUMMARY. The Greenhaven "World History Program" is a collection of 64 individual 32-page studies designed to be used at the 9th or 10th grade level in a globally-oriented history program. They feature a simplified text, meaningful visuals, and primary sources. The series is geared for adaptability within all levels of ability. The three texts particularly suited for Russian and Soviet studies are THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION and STALIN, both by David Killingray, and THE COLD WAR by Alasdair Nicolson.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. These three short unembellished booklets are necessarily oversimplified in spots, but on the whole do a very good job of presenting their facts accurately and in a balanced fashion (although it is annoying that "Khrushchev" is misspelled throughout). The two by David Killingray occasionally present terms without definition in such a way as to confuse, as in THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION where he states that both the tsarist and post-revolutionary regime were dictatorships, or in STALIN where he uses the term totalitarianism, without defining it or warning of its controversial history. The weakest parts of both booklets are in their summary conclusions. THE COLD WAR is a good factual treatment of a complex subject. Unfortunately, it slumps particularly on the war-time agreements and the early years (1945-48) in Eastern Europe, which are a key to understanding the origins of the Cold War. It also stops in the early 70s, leaving the unwary with the impression that the superpowers went on to a lasting period of friendship. Given its brevity, however, the booklet gives some sense of both the reasons for and the global implications of the Cold War.

Janet Vaillant, Harvard University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. The three Greenhaven titles on the Soviet Union follow the usual format for the series: 4000 words of text and 4000 words of documentation, with 15 to 25 illustrations in each 32-page text. While this may be a plus for the series, gearing it toward all levels of 9th and 10th grade may not be. It is rather more idealistic than practicable. The readings, while pertinent and interesting, are of a variety that would appeal primarily to a highly motivated or upper class student; and the text, though complete and easy to read, is not as challenging as its supporting documents or as might be found in other materials less restricted by such considerations. In that each of the topics offered by Greenhaven is amply served by many publishing houses, it would be beneficial to compare. A giant plus for the Greenhaven program is the excellent review and testing materials which are carefully tailored to the texts and may be reproduced without permission or copyright infringement.

Richard Jensen, Hingham (MA) High School

1. B: SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS AND REFERENCES

Appignanesi, Richard. LENIN FOR BEGINNERS. Joint author Oscar Zarate. New York, Pantheon Books, 1979. 169 pages. Illus. Bibliography. ISBN 0-394-73715-6. Paper. $2.95.

Grade: 11-12 **Summary:** Political Science

SUMMARY. This short volume of captioned cartoons and photographs presents an overview of Lenin's life and thought. While claiming historical authenticity, Appignanesi aims primarily to entertain and amuse the reader. Each page has many black and white figures and varying type faces. A "Russian Revolutionary Calendar" precedes the text.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. Contrary to its title, this is not a useful book for beginners. Behind its surface of clever cartoons, it offers little explanation of key Marxist or Leninist theories, but rather bombards the reader with a barrage of doctrinal labels and distinctions, which could not be understood without a prior acquaintance with Marxist terminology and history. Hundreds of names and dates are tossed into the text with only the most sporadic efforts to identify their historical significance and overall relevance to Lenin and his ideas and actions.

The obscurity of the text is matched by the stridency of its bias. Lenin the man emerges as a heroic figure free from error or doubt, while those who disagreed with him are portrayed as malicious or at best misguided. Bolshevik failures and misdeeds, which occurred while Lenin was the leader of the Party -- the forcible suppression of the democratically elected Constituent Assembly in January, 1918, the police terror of 1918-1920, the artificial mass famines of the early 1920s -- are glossed over, explained as the result of the "great chaos" of the times or the "undemocratic" nature of the non-Bolshevik parties, or simply ignored altogether.

The authors themselves state in their bibliography: "There are no impartial studies of Lenin!" The book they have produced bears this out most emphatically.

Geoffrey Levitt, Harvard University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. LENIN FOR BEGINNERS is a dismal disappointment for any secondary school teacher seeking source material on Leninism. While it provides basic information about the emergence of the Bolsheviks and the course of the Revolution, it is not intendedfor use in the classroom. The book is actually a series of political cartoons that totally fails either to simplify or to enliven a rather heavy topic for pre-college pupils. The cartoons are sandwiched between photographs in an attempt to present the career of Lenin as if he were an infallible prophet and an unerring leader of the proletariat. The authors' brief flirtations with levity are stale and misleading.

The reading level of Lenin for Beginners varies between 7th and 9th grade. This is entirely misleading, however, since the content of the pages is so sophisticated as to render it incomprehensible to a middle school student.

John Fletcher, John F. Kennedy Junior High School, Barlow, Pamela. THROUGH THE YEAR IN THE USSR. London, Batsford Academic and Educational Ltd, 1981. "Through the Year" series. 72 pages. Illus. Index. ISBN 0-7134-3555-0. $14.95.

Grade: 7-9 **Subject:** Social Studies

SUMMARY. Before beginning a month by month explanation of special days on the Soviet calendar, Barlow provides a brief look at the Soviet Union, per se, through tables, a map, and text. There is a detailed contents page, chapter headings, and sub-headings. There are many black and white photographs, as well as highlighted inserts providing information ranging from a recipe for the Easter pudding, paskha, to the lyrics for "The Volga Boatmen." Sentence structure, paragraphing, and vocabulary combine to produce a very readable book.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This book is structured around descriptions of holidays, large and small, with vignettes interspersed on a wide variety of topics -- political, social, cultural, ethnographic, and economic. The author, an Information Officer for a British group with close ties to the Soviet Union, lists in her "Acknowledgements" only her own and other organizations, like SOVIET WOMAN magazine, which are unlikely to give any but the official Soviet view of the topics discussed. She does not supplement her research with scholarly or popular works offering different perspectives. This is unfortunate, since the book does contain much information on diverse subjects. Thus, the description of holidays seems largely reliable, although in some cases (e.g., Maslenitsa, or Shrovetide) there is insufficient distinction between traditional and modern celebrations. The real weakness of the book lies in its depiction of everyday life, where adherence to the official line leads to distortions on many matters, from the trivial (e.g., the low price of cotton dresses) to the extremely important (e.g., the observance of constitutional guarantees). The photographs tend to reinforce this one-sidedness. In summary, the book is a work of propaganda that therefore can not be unreservedly recommended.

Edythe C. Haber, University of Massachusetts at Boston

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. THROUGH THE YEAR in the USSR is an invitation for a visit. The book portrays the people and places of the Soviet Union with apparent realism as well as charm. It evoked in me memories of books read as a student which inspired a thirst for travel and the interest I have in history and literature. I suspect this book by Pamela Barlow could do the same for many students today. Used in a social studies unit on the Soviet Union, its vividly written text will lure readers after class is over.

There are neither "instructions for the teacher," nor suggestions for testing. There are a few suggested books and films.

This is an interesting, enjoyable book to read. I do have some words of caution, however: it presents a less than critical view of life in the Soviet Union. That positive view is reinforced because discussion of several controversial areas of Soviet life, the practice of religion and aspects of marriage and family life, for example, are either neglected or misrepresented. Government policy in the Soviet Union is one thing; practice might be, and often is, altogether different.

Gail Gardner, Martin Luther King School, Cambridge, MA

Bialer, Seweryn. THE USSR AFTER BREZHNEV. New York, Foreign Policy Association, 1983. "Headline Series." 63 pages. Illus. Maps. Bibliography. ISBN 0-87124-086-6. Paper. $3.00.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** Political Science

SUMMARY. Those familiar with the Foreign Policy Association's "Headline Series" will find THE USSR AFTER BREZHNEV similar in style to the others. The work deals with five major themes -- "Brezhnev's Legacy," "Hard Choices in the 1980s," "The Andropov Succession," "Soviet Foreign Policy Under Andropov," and "Western Policies Toward the Soviet Union." As always, the "Headline Series" concentrates more on content than visuals, but there are a few illustrations. In the last section, called "Talking it Over," analytical discussion questions are posed and a selective and briefly annotated "Reading List" is provided.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. Bialer has written a succinct, informed summary of contemporary Russian problems at, what he calls, the USSR's "transition point." The author correctly notes Brezhnev's stabilization of the Soviet system by bringing technocrats into high level decision making positions, as well as Brezhnev's last six years of non-cyclical economic crisis. The USSR simultaneously pushed traditional and ideological drives for external expansion and total security. These contradictory tendencies have brought Soviet leadership after Brezhnev face-to-face with a central paradox: how to institute economic reforms of sufficient magnitude to halt further economic slump so that they can maintain and increase influence abroad. Bialer contends that only radical reforms would overcome bottlenecks, restore discipline, check "clientelism" and help the USSR sustain military parity with the West. According to Bialer, "mini-reforms" won't do the job. The challenge before any new leadership is to overhaul the entire system. This Bialer considers unlikely. Furthermore, any new leadership must meet American efforts to check the USSR through disincentives and incentives: containing, confronting and using detente wherever possible. Recent Soviet expansion has ignited American rearmament, annoyed China, and led to problems in Poland. Can any leader succeed without real reform? Would the technocracy tolerate it? Possible answers to these questions will provoke lively discussion among the readers of this thoughtful and well-illustrated little book.

Donald E. Davis, Illinois State University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. In general the "Headline Series" provides well-written, informative and up-to-date materials. This work is no exception. The student and teacher will find material that is not readily available elsewhere, presented in an interesting and provocative fashion. The most outstanding feature of the work is a double page chart concerning "Where the Power Lies in the Soviet Union."

The author, a prominent Sovietologist, has succeeded in providing an understandable overview of a confusing period in the Soviet Union. Despite the fluidity of Soviet internal politics, this work will not become outdated with the next shift in leadership, but will continue to provide valid insights into the complexity of Soviet leadership. The teacher will find the work well suited as supplemental reading to any treatment of Soviet politics and foreign policy, and to some extent able to stand alone as an instructional tool. The secondary student will find it interesting and, at least on a surface level, capable of answering many questions.

Denny L. Schillings, Homewood-Flossmoor (IL) H.S.

Bronfenbrenner, Urie. TWO WORLDS OF CHILDHOOD: U.S. AND U.S.S.R. With the assistance of John C. Condry, Jr. New York, Simon & Schuster, Inc. (Touchstone Books), 1970. 190 pages. Illus. Index. ISBN 0-671-21238-9. Paper. $9.95.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** Sociology, Psychology

SUMMARY. Bronfenbrenner's study examines Soviet Russian child-rearing and educational techniques and contrasts them with those in the United States. The material is presented from both the sociological and psychological perspectives, with considerable detail on the Soviet schools. The book is organized by descriptively titled chapters and subheadings. The Russian section of the book is well-illustrated with photographs and poster reproductions.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. Commenting on L. Liegle's THE FAMILY'S ROLE IN SOVIET EDUCATION (1975), Bronfenbrenner implicitly modified his own conclusions in TWO WORLDS: "It came as a surprise to me that there was more emphasis on privacy, less involvement in external social and political concerns, and more separation from the outside world in the Soviet family than in its American counterpart." TWO WORLDS emphasizes the integration of family, work, school and community and tends to present an ideal model of the functioning Soviet school. Liegle and others have stressed the disruptive impact of the larger society on family and school, in the form of "inexorable pressures and demands: the necessity for women to work, housing shortages, scarcities, etc." Liegle discovered that in the USSR most children spend three to four hours daily in unstructured, unsupervised play, and that family values often conflict with those propagated in school. In dealing with the U.S. Bronfenbrenner calls for part-time jobs for one or both parents, for involvement of children in tasks bearing genuine responsibility, and for reacquainting them with the workplace in America. Precisely the same concerns preoccupy the Soviet press and educators today. However, despite his tendency to gloss over shortcomings in the Soviet system, Bronfenbrenner's book is stimulating and informative.

A. Benoit Eklof, Indiana University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Bronfenbrenner's thesis is that Russian children are fully integrated into adult society and socialized largely by constructive peer pressures structured by the "up-bringers." American children, on the other hand, are largely isolated from adult society and, therefore, largely alienated from it, while peer groups tend to oppose adult norms. The character development of Soviet children is planned to accord with societal norms, while American character development is relegated to morally neutral schools, television, and those destructive peer groups. These problems are especially acute among the economically deprived. Bronfenbrenner makes several suggestions as to how Americans might profitably adapt Russian techniques.

Although the book is in a scholarly format, its reading level should pose no problem to most high school students. The book is suitable for psychology, sociology, or child development classes, as well as courses on the Soviet Union. Its controversial thesis should be considered by all who are interested in education.

J. Milton McGinnis, Prospect High School,
Mt. Prospect, IL

"Current Digest of the Soviet Press". Columbus, OH. ISSN 0011-3425. One year subscription $64.00.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** Soviet Studies

SUMMARY. "Current Digest of the Soviet Press" is a weekly digest (usually 24 pages) of materials taken from over 100 Soviet sources and translated into English with "every effort to preserve the sense and spirit of the Russian text." Intending to provide a unique collection of material for research, analysis, and teaching, the staff of CDSP draws heavily on PRAVDA and IZVESTIA, but also reports from numerous and varied newspapers and magazines which are not usually available in the United States. Available by subscription, CDSP also regularly publishes compendia of selected articles. Their most recent is THE USSR TODAY, Sixth Edition, containing representative articles from 1981 to 1984.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. Many researchers begin their study of current issues by going through the weekly "Current Digest." Its experienced editors provide a balanced selection of articles from the USSR's most important newspapers and journals.

Janet Vaillant, Harvard University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. In the introduction to his LIFE IN RUSSIA (New York: Pantheon Books, 1983), Michael Binyon notes in speaking of the Soviet press that they "regularly report the most bizarre goings on, and in doing so, reveal a great deal about life in the Soviet Union." One can not agree more with Mr. Binyon after savoring the weekly banquet of information offered us by the "Current Digest of the Soviet Press." Published in Columbus, Ohio by an independent, non-profit organization, the Digest is probably the quickest and surest way to keep current on events in the Soviet Union, and to broaden and deepen one's understanding of its enigmatic people. The staff at CDSP do all the work -- gathering, reading, translating, and editing material from well over 100 literary sources. The product is indeed a many-coursed feast of information. The current issue (May 29, 1985) has articles on Russian teenage gangs and alcoholism in management, a criticism of the "Star Wars" initiative, a Che Guevara panegyric, a look at Stalin's role in World War II (he still erred), a monograph on the NEP, and yet another criticism of yet another modern art exhibition. And there's more -- much more. Each clearly outlined issue is as interesting and diversified as the last. Though it is fairly expensive, a subscription to this unique resource is almost a must for a high school or college that is serious about its coverage of Soviet studies. The "Digest" also offers quarterly and annual indexes, and issues compilations regularly.

Richard Jensen, Hingham (MA) High School

D'Encausse, Helene Carrere. LENIN: REVOLUTION AND POWER (Volume I in A HISTORY OF THE SOVIET UNION 1917-1953). Translated by Valence Ionescu. New York, Longman Inc., 1982. 279 pages. Index. Bibliography. ISBN 0-582-29559-9. Paper. $11.95.

Grade: 11-12 **Subject:** History, Political Science

SUMMARY. Professor Carrere d'Encausse devotes her first chapter to discussing the theoretical differences and development of the Russian Left before 1914. The remainder of the book traces the evolution of Bolshevik ideology and practice from the Tsarist dissolution to the consolidation of Stalin's power in 1929. The text is organized as a factual chronological narrative with descriptive chapter headings and subheadings.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. The author, a political scientist at the University of Paris, has won an international reputation as a specialist on the USSR's nationality problems, especially those concerning the Moslem peoples. Not surprisingly, then, this book is strongest in its treatment of the Soviet regime's application of Lenin's vaunted principle of the "right of peoples to self-determination." Also noteworthy is the author's pursuit of the shifting loci of power from February 1917 and the efforts Lenin and Stalin made to legitimate their political authority. Offsetting these virtues, however, are several grave defects. The book contains numerous factual errors, especially in chronology, that vitiate much of the analysis. Virtually ignoring the cardinal importance the Bolsheviks attached to a world revolution, and more particularly, a German revolution, she omits information indispensable for understanding Bolshevik policy. Moreover, imprecise and misleading terminology often make key passages incomprehensible. Finally, much of the text is mangled by faulty translation from the French. More readable and reliable alternatives are: T. von Laue, WHY LENIN? WHY STALIN? (2nd ed., New York, 1971); John Thompson, REVOLUTIONARY RUSSIA 1917 (New York, 1981); THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION 1917-1932 (New York, 1984), as well as other works now out of print.

Albert Resis, Northern Illinois University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. The focus of this volume is primarily on the theoretical evolution and the intra-party struggles of the Bolsheviks and secondarily on the actual course of events in the USSR. The book does an excellent job of depicting the transition from the ideologically diverse, opportunistic and somewhat disorganized minority party of 1917, to the monolithic, Stalin-dominated apparatus of 1929. The title of the book is misleading, for the narrative continues well beyond the death of Lenin.

The book would, however, be very difficult for most students below college level. The author presupposes the reader's familiarity with Russian history and personalities. The style is scholarly and makes no concession to less able readers. Professor Carrere d'Encausse marvelously clarifies the Byzantine convolutions of party politics, but it is the close attention to this very topic that disqualifies the book for any reader without considerable background or specialized interest.

J. Milton McGinnis, Prospect High School,
Mt. Prospect, IL

Feshbach, Murray. THE SOVIET UNION: POPULATION TRENDS AND DILEMMAS. In "Population Bulletin," Vol. 37, No. 3, August, 1982. Washington, Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 45 pages. Illus. Map. Bibliography. ISSN 0032-468X. Paper. $3.00.

Grade: 9-12 **Subject:** Demography

SUMMARY. This brief pamphlet gives a concise, straightforward view of the Soviet population distribution and composition by age, sex, and ethnicity, giving overall averages and then breaking figures down according to the various Soviet republics. Succinct charts and graphs illustrate the information admirably. It is well organized and well documented with clearly stated headings and a good selected bibliography for further study. Population trends are projected to the year 2000.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. The author may well be the best informed individual on this subject anywhere -- including scholars in the Soviet Union. He has produced an excellent reference source packed with the best available data presented in a well-written text and in clear tables and charts. He demonstrates beyond any reasonable doubt that Soviet leaders will increasingly be forced to confront a series of interrelated "population problems" with very important implications. For example, they are going to have to decide what to do about the fact that most of the new labor force is being born in Soviet Central Asia while most of the factories are in European Russia and most of the raw materials are in Siberia. (It would not surprise me to learn that this and Feshbachs's other writings are translated into Russian, but with limited distribution in numbered copies because of the unpleasant implications of the data and his well-reasoned analysis.) The one weakness I see in this material is the lack of specific examples to help give meaning to the numbers. I would therefore recommend that it be used primarily as a reference source and in conjunction with other readings.

Ronald R. Pope, Illinois State University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. This brief pamphlet is loaded with information that anyone with an interest in the Soviet Union can find useful. It is well organized and deals with population trends since the Revolution and their implications for the military, agricultural, and industrial potential of the nation. The variations among the Slavic, Baltic, Transcaucasian, Turkic, and other peoples are discussed. It is clear that if present trends continue, the Russian majority will no longer exist. The higher birth rates of the Muslim/Asian Soviet citizens and their aversion to abortion as a major means of birth control are responsible for this.

Soviet policies that continue to ignore the Soviet citizenry's demands for more adequate housing and more consumer goods in favor of the continued buildup of the military/heavy industry potential can only exacerbate the problem.

The language is clear and the charts and graphs are excellent supplements. Any reasonably literate high school student should find this pamphlet useful, although it should by no means be limited to high school use. Every public and high school library should have this book. Furthermore, if this is typical Of the quality of Population Reference Bureau bulletins, libraries should subscribe to their annual series which "tells the world about population."

Aleela McCleary, Urbana (IL) High School

Golyakhovsky, Vladimir. RUSSIAN DOCTOR. Translated by Michael Sylwester and Eugene Ostrovsky. New York, St. Martin's/Marek, 1984. 312 pages. Illus. ISBN 0-312-69609-4. $17.95.

Grade: 11-12 **Subject:** Sociology, History

SUMMARY. In his book, RUSSIAN DOCTOR, emigre orthopedic surgeon Dr. Vladimir Golyakhovsky chronicles the education and career, successes and disappointments of a young Jewish doctor, from his entrance into the Second Moscow Joseph Stalin Medical School in 1947 to his emigration in February, 1978. In this episodic narrative (55 chapters), Golyakhovsky describes his life as a struggling young surgeon and his growing dissatisfaction with the Soviet medical establishment.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. Golyakhovsky's account rings true and provides fascinating insights into many facets of Soviet life. A great deal of attention is devoted to the fate of Jews in the Soviet social and medical system, the process of medical education and entrance into the medical schools (often done through bribery), and the ever-present role of the Party in every aspect of life and work. For example, promotions beyond a certain level do not usually go to non-Party people. There are details on the quality of medicine, the supply of medical instruments and pharmaceuticals, and the author's assessment that Soviet medicine is several decades behind accomplishments in the West. There are some intriguing vignettes about the ways in which the top Soviet elites live and amuse themselves. Because the author treated Khrushchev, Plisetskaya, and the physicist Landau, he often was given access to elite facilities (including Kosygin's luxurious dacha in the Caucasus where every whim was fulfilled by a staff of obedient servants). There is a discussion of the abysmally low salaries received by doctors, the universal existence of "under the table" payments for any aspect of medical care, and the fact that money was an overwhelming preoccupation of doctors. The book reads well. There are glimpses of self-deprecating humor, although perhaps a little bit too much emphasis on the author's attractiveness to women and his romantic conquests. It could be read in conjunction with William Knaus' INSIDE RUSSIAN MEDICINE to get a better insight into the realities of Soviet socialized medicine.

Mark Field, Boston University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Vladimir Golyakhovsky seeks to enlighten a general readership as to the shortcomings and idiosyncracies of the Soviet medical system that caused him to emigrate to the United States. While Dr. Golyakhovsky has no particular audience in mind, students of Russian history and/or culture of high school or college age especially will find this book entirely readable due to good translation, short chapters, and some intimate encounters with a few of the Soviet Union's most fascinating personalities. Despite the many interesting and intriguing insights into Soviet life, however, the numerous and varied indictments of the Soviet system and society require some balance. I found the book surprising, revealing, and in places unbelievable. Though it often seems self-serving and ego-centered, it is certainly not unique in its tone or in its tattling. Golyakhovsky provides added information about the Khrushchev and Brezhnev eras available only to someone acquainted with the higher workings of the Soviet bureaucratic machine.

Richard Jensen, Hingham (MA) High School

Goode, Stephen. THE END OF DETENTE? U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS. New York, Impact Books (Franklin Watts), 1981. 92 pages. Index. Bibliography. ISBN 0-531-04334-7. $9.90.

Grade: 9-12 **Subject:** Political Science

SUMMARY. This is an 88-page book looking at the rivalry and the issue of brinksmanship between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. since World War II. The author has concisely described the three periods of detente, specifically stating why they failed or had opportunities for success. The material is presented in seven chapters, chronologically organized, each with several subheads. The evolution of the word detente and differences in its interpretation are explained. This book is a basic introduction to the facts of military escalation and argues for dialogue between the superpowers.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This very short book, written in 1980 (and now dated), deals primarily with US-Soviet relations in the 1970s. Unfortunately, it presents too many bland and naive historical statements, which high school students do not deserve, and which fail to provide basic reasons for the general hostility that has existed between the two countries since the Bolshevik Revolution of November, 1917. The book abounds in Cold War vocabulary; the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia is labelled "ruthless and dangerous" but US intervention in Vietnam is passed off as "American globalism" and "framework of order" (whatever that means). On the other hand, the author fails to mention one of the most important ingredients in US-Soviet relations -- the KGB and the wide-ranging foreign policy difficulties inherent in current Soviet technology theft, espionage, etc. The book's message seems unsure -- the author does not address directly or convincingly the question of whether the Soviet Union is really a dangerous enemy ready to pounce upon an unsuspecting United States. Not recommended.

P.H. Clendenning, Harvard University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Stephen Goode is concerned with the periods of tension and relaxation between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. since 1945. His brief synopsis in the introductory chapter explains the challenge of the Soviets, the fear in the U.S. and the inception of diplomatic relations in 1933. Ninth-grade students would find this book informative and reliable.

The book is suitable for a multitude of social science courses at the secondary level: 20th-Century American History, Comparative Government, European History, International Relations, Contemporary Issues, and Russian/Soviet History.

The chapters are organized along thematic lines, each introduced with a historical quote from an American statesman. Goode clearly defines what will be discussed in each section, a positive student aid. The bibliography is limited, though adequate for secondary level. The student has many opportunities for follow-up research on the many topics covered: American and Soviet globalism, objectives and economic conditions pursued, the concepts of inferiority and superiority, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, SALT I and II, the China factor, and the invasion of Afghanistan, to mention a few.

THE SOVIET UNION in the Time-Life Series/Library of Nations would be an excellent additional resource to help students understand the people and cultures of the Soviet Union.

Robert Friel, Stoneham (MA) High School

Hansson, Carola. MOSCOW WOMEN. Joint author Karin Liden. New York, Random House, Inc. (Pantheon Books), 1983. 194 pages. Illus. Bibliography. ISBN 0-394-71491-1. Paper. $7.95.

Grade: 11-12 **Subject:** History, Women's Studies

SUMMARY. Two Swedish journalists recorded interviews with 13 Soviet women from different walks of life. Those interviewed include an editor at a publishing house, student at Moscow University, hairdresser, university graduate in languages (housewife at the time of the interview), draftswoman in truck factory, professor of education, chambermaid, data programmer, pensioner (former librarian), artist, and law student. Interspersed among the interviews are brief analyses of issues such as day care for children, political power, divorce, and salaries. There are 16 pictures.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. The condition of women in Soviet society is among the least known aspects of life in the Soviet Union. It also represents one of the numerous patterns of inequality (sexual, ethnic, class, political) that exist. Until recently little attention has been given in Western scholarship to this topic and even less in the Soviet Union. Nor have the problems of Soviet women found much of an outlet in the Soviet media, since, from the official point of view, they are equal, liberated and contented.

The book comes with a scholarly introduction by one of the few American specialists on Soviet women, which provides a good historical-sociological background for the interviews. There are also short introductions for each interview providing the broader context for it and a postscript.

The topics cover a wide range of issues: work, family, material living conditions, birth control, career aspirations, relations with parents or in-laws (who in most cases supplement the incomes of the young), shopping and daily life. If there is any major pattern or theme that emerges it is the concern with shortages and especially that of housing, and the resigned, if not cheerful acceptance of certain inequalities including the superior importance of the man's job and career. By Western and especially American standards expectations are low and aspirations modest.

Paul Hollander, University of Massachusetts

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. These interviews are candid and frequently moving. They give a vivid picture of the tenor of life of Soviet women.

With some knowledge of Russian/Soviet history and society and/or the international women's movement, third and fourth year high school students would find much to stir debate. In a Russian/Soviet history course, Moscow Women could be combined with pre-Revolutionary material in an effort to discern, examine, and compare patterns and changes in attitudes. What changed, if anything, as a result of the events of 1917?

The book could serve as the basis for a cross-cultural comparative study of women's actual and perceived roles in a given society. What are the differences? How are roles defined, defended, protected, and justified? And why?

Because the material is not specifically or necessarily targeted for a student audience, instructors would have to develop their own teaching guidelines.

Gail Gardner, Martin Luther King School,
Cambridge, MA

Hecht, Leo. THE USSR TODAY: FACTS AND INTERPRETATIONS, Second Revised Edition. Springfield, VA, Scholasticus Publishing, 1982. 237 pages. Maps. Index. ISBN 0-9606754-2-6. Paper. $12.95.

Grade: 9-12 **Subject:** Social Studies

SUMMARY. Beginning with a general overview of geography, THE USSR TODAY moves through political organization, armed forces, housing, health care, education, performing arts, women, marriage and dissidence -- to mention only a few of the 28 brief chapters. There are 35 charts that provide new or supportive information (not merely compilations of the texts), and several maps. The appendices cover terminology, the Constitution of the USSR and the Communist Party Statutes. The index, while brief, is adequate when coupled with the well organized and descriptive table of contents.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. "The well-educated American in his personal relationship vis-a-vis the USSR (sic)" shows "profound ignorance" says Leo Hecht on page 1. The author has attempted to provide "the most important basic information" necessary to rectify such ignorance.

The book has a strong political and sociological bias: of the 28 chapters only two deal with the arts, and then briefly; classical music and ballet are allotted four sentences each (p. 139). There is a useful appendix on the bane of Russianists, transliteration from Russian into English, but the two appendices containing the texts of the Soviet Constitution and of the Statutes of the Communist Party are superfluous.

Not all the "facts and interpretations" inspire confidence: Bulgaria is dismissed as "the most backward, economically and culturally" of the Soviet Union's East European allies (p. 66); in his chapter on economic planning the author fails to mention Khrushchev's Seven-Year Plan (pp. 71-77); the astonishing claim is made that before 1917 "there was virtually no industry in the country" (p. 77); few would agree with Hecht's view of Edvard Limonov as a major writer (p. 130). There are numerous misprints and the index is of little help to the reader. Nevertheless, THE USSR TODAY may be regarded as a useful supplement to more reliable and informative reference books like THE CAMBRIDGE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE SOVIET UNION.

Richard Tempest, University of Illinois at Urbana

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. In slightly more than 200 pages Leo Hecht has provided a remarkable collection of facts and figures. In general, his interpretations are not so much judgmental as they are informational. This work should not be approached as a narrative; it is rather to be used for research. As Hecht points out in his first edition, he has "...attempted to compile the most important basic information to be used towards an understanding of the Soviet system and ... people." The style is not, however, encyclopedic, and the student researcher will not become overwhelmed with data. A most useful feature at the end of each chapter is a list of readings. Many of these are easily accessible and understandable at the high school level. The work should provide a nice adjunct to a school library or teacher's personal resources -- especially if Hecht continues to update the material as he has in this second edition.

Denny L. Schillings, Homewood-Flossmoor (IL)
High School

Kahn, Kathy. FRUITS OF OUR LABOR. New York, G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1982. 370 pages. Illus. ISBN 0-399-12698-8. $17.95.

Grade: 7-12 **Subject:** Social Studies, Sociology

SUMMARY. The author, whose last book, HILLBILLY WOMEN, won MADEMOISELLE magazine's "People of the Year" prize, here transcribes 27 interviews with alternating Soviet and American workers. The first section is called "Salt of the Earth" and it is followed by "Technology's Harvest" and "Arctic Boomtowns: The Last Frontiers." There are eight pages of pictures of the interviewees.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. The most attractive thing about this book is the 27 interviews with Soviet and U.S. workers: when people relate their most precious childhood memories or describe their struggles to make ends meet they tend to speak movingly and to talk a good deal of sense. Yet when Ms. Kahn prompts her Soviet interlocutors to discuss the U.S. or their opposite numbers in America to talk about the USSR, the interviewees are almost invariably misinformed and speak in political cliches: they do not know what they are talking about.

Neither does Ms. Kahn. She explains the high level of bank savings in the USSR by the desire of Soviet citizens to provide for a "rainy day," whereas the chief cause of this phenomenon, as has been acknowledged by Soviet economists, is a surplus of money chasing a paucity of goods. When comparing the respective living standards of Soviet and American workers she arbitrarily chooses an exchange rate of 1 ruble=$1.50; her conclusions are correspondingly askew. There are factual mistakes: subbotniks started not in the "early 1900s" but in 1919; Ilia Muromets is not Ukrainian but Russian. Kathy Kahn's book has neither an index nor a bibliography; the absence of the latter is revealing. FRUITS OF OUR LABOR is of no scholarly value.

Richard Tempest, University of Illinois at Urbana

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Kathy Kahn's FRUITS OF OUR LABORS, while not too difficult for high school students is not a book that I would recommend for the classroom, unless it is used as an example of biased reporting or is balanced by a book such as Hedrick Smith's THE RUSSIANS.

Ms. Kahn has the same starry-eyed approach to the Soviet system that Jane Fonda had in Hanoi, and similarly seems to find nothing commendable on the American scene. Kahn's guide spoke little English, so she depends on tapes which are translated for her back home. Her Soviet interviewees are carefully chosen and she is wined and dined bountifully wherever she goes. Her reaction to her interviewees takes up a considerable part of the book. Sometimes, as is the case with the reindeer herder, she doesn't even get the interview.

A migrant worker is offered as a representative of American agriculture. A Midwesterner farming a family farm owned for four or five generations would certainly have a different viewpoint. Soviet women claim fulfillment in their jobs and supposedly lack the strains of American working women because of the marvelous day care facilities, consistently helpful husbands and excellent health care.

Aleela McCleary, Urbana (IL) Senior High School

Kennan, George. THE NUCLEAR DELUSION: SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS IN THE ATOMIC AGE. New York, Pantheon Books, 1982. 264 pages. Index. ISBN 0-394-71318-4. Paper. $4.95.

Grade: 11-12 **Subject:** Political Science

SUMMARY. This "expanded, updated" edition is a collection of the speeches, interviews and published articles of this veteran diplomat and scholar of Russian/Soviet history. He has long been "the voice crying in the wilderness" insisting that the USSR is not peopled by demons, but rather that their people and leaders are products of their history and geography, both of which are vastly different from that of the West.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. The dean of American Sovietologists, George F. Kennan, a US State Department expert from 1926-1952 and 1961-1963, was dismayed by President Roosevelt's supposed "soft-line" Soviet policies between 1933 and 1945. Suddenly in 1946, however, Kennan's hard-line recommendation -- "containment" of the USSR -- became official US doctrine. Washington, he writes, then became obsessed by the "delusion" that only America's growing nuclear arsenal could effectively deter Soviet agression. The Russians reacted by amassing their own nuclear arsenal. Today, first use of nuclear weapons by either side could lead to the destruction of civilization or even of life on this planet. The real enemy is the Bomb itself, "a sterile and hopeless weapon."

In this collection of articles and speeches dating from 1950 to 1982, Kennan, a traditional conservative, sees Soviet leaders as motivated by concern for Soviet security. The belief held in the West that the USSR is bent on armed conquest when, in fact, its highest priority is "the consolidation and economic development of its existing sphere of power" is, he contends, "a primitive, seriously oversimplified and misleading idee fixe." To reduce the mounting danger of mutual annihilation, he advocates "denuclearization," beginning with a 50% across-the-board cut in both nuclear arsenals. For a diametrically opposed view, see the neo-conservative analysis in Richard Pipes, SURVIVAL IS NOT ENOUGH: SOVIET REALITIES AND AMERICA'S FUTURE (1985). For other views, see: Fred Warner Neal, ed., DETENTE OR DEBACLE: COMMON SENSE IN US-SOVIET RELATIONS (1979) and David Holloway, THE SOVIET UNION AND THE ARMS RACE (1984).

Albert Resis, Northern Illinois University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Kennan's speeches were presented to audiences of college students and to other scholars; therefore he usually assumes some prior knowledge and does not stick to a limited vocabulary. Nevertheless he writes with such clarity that almost anyone with reaonable literacy can profit by exposure to his ideas. He understands the Russian people and their history and sees them as products of their past, just as we are tied to ours.

Within this book there is an astute analysis of almost every crisis in American/Soviet relations since the Bolshevik Revolution, with a particular focus on the post-World War II (nuclear) period. Readings could be assigned to able students in either history or political science classes. Articles are dated in the table of contents to further direct both student and teacher. While classroom use of this book would be necessarily limited, it is still very worthwhile reading. Above all it should be required reading in the Pentagon.

Aleela McCleary, Urbana (IL) Senior High School

Knaus, William A., M.D. INSIDE RUSSIAN MEDICINE. Research assistance by Nicholas A. Petroff. Boston, Beacon Press, 1981. 407 pages. Index. Bibliography. Glossary. ISBN 0-8070-2159-8. Paper. $11.95.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** Sociology

SUMMARY. Dr. William Knaus provides the reader with a wide-ranging examination of medical care in the Soviet Union. The book is primarily based upon the author's personal observations, made while he worked for the U.S.I.A. in the Soviet Union early in the 1970s. It sheds light on a rarely explored area of Soviet life. The text, intended for an adult audience, also includes appendices and a useful bibliography for further study.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This is a book written by an American physician who was assigned to accompany groups of American guides in a cultural exchange program with the Soviet Union. A physician was assigned to such groups because earlier a guide had died in the Soviet Union as a result of a botched-up operation. The author is a well-qualified physician who had a unique opportunity to follow patients into Soviet hospitals and observe current clinical and surgical practices. In addition to eyewitness accounts, the author provides some background data on the history and nature of the Soviet system of socialized medicine. The book is not a systematic or scholarly treatment of the subject. Knaus also adduces hearsay evidence of the specialized network of medical facilities reserved for the Soviet elites. Generally speaking, his assessment of Soviet medicine is not favorable for many reasons, such as the availability of up-to-date equipment. Perhaps one of the most valuable (and practical) aspects of the book for those contemplating travel to the Soviet Union is a 13-page appendix on "Taking Care of Yourself in the USSR -- An Informal Guide for Travelers." This alone would be worth the price of the book. The book rings true as a description of Soviet medicine (except Soviet medicine for the elites, which remains hidden from direct scrutiny).

Mark Field, Boston University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. This book is written by an American physician possessed of a remarkable sensitivity to the shapes and textures of Soviet culture. In spite of the limits its title might suggest, it presents a variety of facets of Soviet life seldom encountered by Westerners. In this respect the book is useful to the secondary school teacher less because of its treatment of Soviet medical practices than for its glimpses of everyday life in the USSR. It offers insightful and sharply focused views of institutional life, and these are never more effective than when Dr. Knaus brings the reader along those soft edges of that culture where real people function. At times he is intensely critical of his hosts' approach to health care, but he notes that "differences" need not always be construed as deficiencies. His experiences in the USSR are often intensely intimate and personal, and not wishing to be nekul'turno, the reader is almost inclined to "look aside" as the Soviet people are subjected to the type of scrutiny that only a physician can render. The book is neither polemical nor shrill, and a sense of proportion colors the entire work. It contains a wealth of information on women's issues and individual chapters (e.g., "Evacuation from Siberia") can be read with genuine interest by many high school students.

Robert A. Cole, Hamilton-Wenham (MA) Regional High School

Kovalevskaya, Sofya. A RUSSIAN CHILDHOOD. Translated and edited by Beatrice Stillman. New York, Springer-Verlag, 1978. 250 pages. Illus. Bibliography. ISBN 0-387-90348-8. $19.00.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** History, Social Studies

SUMMARY. The author, one of the great creative mathematicians of the last century, tells the story of her childhood and adolescence in a prosperous upper-class Russian family. An introduction places the memoirs into the perspective of their time and provides further information about Kovalevskaya's adult life. An autobiographical sketch written a year before Kovalevskaya's sudden death at age 41, and an appendix on her scientific work by a Soviet scholar conclude the book. Detailed notes follow each section.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. For a high school student curious about Russia or just discovering his/her own mathematical talent (or both), this book could be a treasure. Stillman's introduction, placing Kovalevskaya in the proper social and political context, is as competent as the translation is readable. She explains the position of women in Russia in the second half of the 19th century and describes the generational conflicts that divided educated Russian society. She recounts the personal consequences for someone in Kovalevskaya's position that resulted. Stillman is equally adept in her treatment of social and political issues in France, Germany, and Sweden relevant to the course of Kovalevskaya's subsequent career outside Russia. The afterward on Kovalevskaya's mathematical contributions must be judged by others than I, but the value of the book lies not in what is specialized, i.e. its treatment of history or mathematics, but in Kovalevskaya's memoir itself, the centerpiece of the book. Her insights into the emergence of personality in childhood and the development of its complexities in adolescence possess an astuteness and clarity that transcend the historical and cultural limitations of "a Russian childhood." Her international renown can inspire; but her acuity into the process of maturity will instruct. The mood, suspense, detail and conciseness, apt for each essay, provide the aspiring writer with a guide to the construction of a memoir piece.

Alexis Pogorelskin, St. Peter's College,
Hoboken, NJ

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. In these beautifully written memoirs, Kovalevskaya evokes the loneliness of a child of the upper class growing up in a household people by an extensive staff of servants and tutors, but isolated from her parents. She recreates childhood impressions, and provides vivid characterizations of those around her. Especially striking are her accounts of the cruel methods of teaching children, and the frustrations of a young girl who longed for intellectual stimulation but was trapped in the stifling emptiness of gentry life. Kovalevskaya provides not only a record of childhood in the last century, but insight into the intellectual and emotional development of a girl who became a mathematical prodigy. Certain details are particularly Russian: mushroom hunting in the forest, the howling of wolves, the elaborate stone mansion surrounded by a desolate snow-covered plain.

Although the clear, direct language could be understood by younger readers, A RUSSIAN CHILDHOOD is especially recommended for high school students and teachers of literature, history, or even psychology. Once started, this book was hard for me to put down.

Bonny Musinsky, Cambridge School of Weston (MA)

Lee, Andrea. RUSSIAN JOURNAL. New York, Vintage Books, 1979 (Random House). 235 pages. ISBN 0-394-71127-0. Paper. $4.95.

Grade: 8-12 **Subject:** Sociology

SUMMARY. In 36 entries, by date with headings of one or a few words, this reads as a journal should, complete with many opinions. There is no index and no table of contents. Andrea Lee and her husband spent eight months at Moscow University and February and March in Leningrad. The same people do move in and out of the lives of these 25-year old students, "living on rubles, standing in queues, riding the Metro -- with ordinary Russians," as the author several times reminds the reader.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This evocative and subjective book is based on what Andrea Lee observed in Moscow and Leningrad. It is not, therefore, a Russian journal but a Moscow and Leningrad one. The author vividly describes many common, everyday scenes -- the subway, the lines, the public baths and the countryside. Those who people her book, however, are a special sort of Soviet young person, the ones drawn by things Western to seek her out. Most are both privileged and either cynical or disaffected. The journal form allows the free expression of opinions, both Lee's of Russians and theirs of her. Most of these ring true. There is a disturbing undercurrent, however, that may be the result of Lee's effort to shape each encounter into a literary vignette. Embedded in the vocabulary of description are subtle judgements: hospitality is "bullying," a peasant woman looks into a shop with "avidity...as if she longed to plunder an entirely new world." Lee has a rare talent for words which brings her Russia to life, but this personal account has the limits of the form: it is highly subjective and the people described represent a narrow slice of urban society.

Janet Vaillant, Harvard University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Andrea Lee's book is in no way a textbook, but it can be a fine example of how to edit journal entries for publication while keeping hints of the real feeling present in the original entry. Because there is no index, the teacher must be very familiar with the book to find quotable lines again. Vivid pictures are created with few words: "a dreary marble room whose walls give off a penetrating cold" and "his protuberant mulberry-colored eyes and pugnacious jawline suggest a forceful, opinionated temperament..." The author's regard for the rules of writing is exemplified in her organization of a topic, lead-in sentences, etc. The book could well be used in the following ways. A 7th or 8th grade student could use a chapter for getting the flavor of an event such as a jazz concert in Moscow. As an introduction to World Cultures, a panel of six 10th graders, well versed in the book, could tell the class what to observe in a culture, how to treat it, what words are needed to be objective, etc. RUSSIAN JOURNAL presents examples -- to use and to avoid. A pronunciation guide would help with names, and some other Russian words are used but not quite explained in context. Students doing writing for any course should read even a few chapters to see how well words can be used to convey experiences with feeling, whether defined or simply suggested.

Catherine Jones, former library/media specialist,
Lincoln, MA

LENIN. London, Jackdaw Publications Ltd., 1972. Compiled by Anthony Cash. Distributed by Social Studies School Service, Culver City, CA. Maps. Illus. Bibliography. ISBN 0-305-62028-2. $11.95.

Grade: 9-12 **Subject:** Russian and Soviet Studies

SUMMARY. Jackdaw kits are reprint collections of historical documents and "exhibits" which, combined with information broadsheets, provide a thorough investigation of selected historical and biographical topics. Among the over 100 kits currently offered are four which can be useful in Russian and Soviet studies: THE CRIMEAN WAR (#11), THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (#42), THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW (#73), and LENIN (#113). The documents and "exhibits" represent a wide range of coverage for each topic, and the broadsheets provide a thorough textual treament. Jackdaw kits sell for $11.95 and are most effective when used by an individual student. They also provide good bulletin board material.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. Given the length of the work, I was expecting a rather problematic glossing over of Lenin's character. There is no question, of course, that matters are dealt with very schematically. The nature of the Party, a question so important to Lenin, is relegated to a matter of lines. Indeed, in the sheet containing excerpts from his political tracts, there is a curious omission of all reference to WHAT IS TO BE DONE, clearly a work of key importance. The era of War Communism and the horrors of the period between February, 1917 and the introduction of NEP are largely covered over rather blandly, though again I thank this has more to do with length constraints.

While one might quibble with interpretative schemes, I have yet to see a better summary of so complex a character. Though Lenin appears rather curiously lacking in passion, the student would be presented with a quite comprehensive and sound treatment of the period and of the man. As to the problem of gaps, an excellent bibliography suggests where to get supplementary information.

Ron Mercier, Regis College, Toronto, Canada

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. I must confess at the outset that I have entertained a bias concerning Jackdaw kits from early in my teaching career. Based entirely on price (currently $11.95 per kit) and what I considered to be a lack of general classroom utility, this bias prevented my close examination of what turns out to be an intelligent and interesting resource. The kit I examine here is LENIN, compiled by Anthony Cash, author of THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (Doubleday, 1969). Cash develops five themes in Lenin's life: the making of the revolutionary, Lenin in exile, his return to Russia, Lenin in power and "his last campaign." To highlight these themes (and here is where Jackdaws shine), he utilizes a varied selection of twelve "hands on" (reprint) sources, among which are Lenin's "school-leaving" certificate, his application for use of the British Museum's reading room, and a rather kitsch postcard issued after his death in 1924. These sources are explained in a manner that enlarges and clarifies our view of Lenin. The guidebook for the kit provides a "plan of attack" for the kit that makes the package meaningful and satisfying. The exercises that cap the unit are creative, intriguing and fun, and the suggested bibliography is ample. It remains, of course, a problem as to how to use this resource in the classroom. A quick look at the materials however, provides enough of an impetus to work that problem our satisfactorily.

Richard Jensen, Hingham (MA) High School

Massie, Suzanne. LAND OF THE FIREBIRD: THE BEAUTY OF OLD RUSSIA. New York, Touchstone Books (Simon and Schuster), 1980. 493 pages. Illus. Index. Bibliography. ISBN 0-671-46059-5. Paper. $13.95.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** Russian Art, Literature

SUMMARY. Suzanne Massie has named her book after the old Russian fable of the Firebird and writes not primarily of governments or wars, but instead provides a wonderfully colorful and eminently readable survey of Russian culture, from the coming of Orthodox Christianity to Kiev in the 10th century to the flowering of the avant-garde in the early 20th. We read about tsars, to be sure, but primarily of artists, writers, and musicians, as well as their subjects and their patrons. There are chapters on cities and on the countryside, on merchants and on peasants, on ice-slides and Easter eggs, and on the ballet. By the end of the book's 493 pages, we have learned a great deal about pre-Revolutionary Russia's customs, manners, and ceremonies, about its beauty and those who contributed to that beauty.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. One should not expect to read this as an historical text. That would do an injustice to the author. Its history largely repeats well-worn, and now superceded accounts of events. The treatment of Peter I and the romantic picture of Ivan the Terrible are typical. This work should be used with supplementary materials to balance the historical presentation.

As the title implies, Ms. Massie did not set out to write historical prose. The key lies in the subtitle: "The Beauty of Old Russia." Indeed, the author presents as sympathetic a vision of Imperial Russian culture as possible, with particular emphasis on high culture. Her intense sympathy for Pushkin is but one case in point. Yet, in the process she makes available material often left untouched in historical texts, material which gives one a taste of Russian life, once one allows for an overly romantic vision of life, especially in regard to the "masses."

Most interesting is her stress on the fine arts, as the "Firebird" of the title suggests. Her treatment of Diaghilev in particular helps to show the dynamism of Russian culture at the turn of the century, an area often overlooked. No doubt a teacher at the high school level would find this most useful in any presentation of Russian culture.

In summary, one should beware of expecting too much from this. The author has a broad, but rather uncritical, knowledge of Russian culture.

Ron Mercier, Regis College, Toronto, Canada

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Fascinating as it is, this is a book primarily for adult readers. In my opinion, it is not really suitable for classroom use, except with the more advanced student. It takes a degree of maturity to respond to the sort of aesthetic subject matter with which Massie deals, and most high school students will not fully appreciate the amount of attention given to such things as folk art, menus, and palaces. On the other hand, I think it is a "must" for teachers of Russian history, who will find it a treasure-trove of facts and anecdotes. Beyond this, sections of it, such as the chapters on ice-slides and Easter eggs, could be read aloud in class to excellent advantage.

John Richards II, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA

Morton, Miriam. GROWING UP IN THE SOVIET UNION. Moscow, Progress Publishers, 1982. "Impressions of the USSR" series. Distributed by Imported Publications, Inc., Chicago. 213 pages. Illus.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** Social Studies

SUMMARY. Miriam Morton, veteran visitor to the Soviet Union, is a strong advocate of the Soviet system of raising children. In GROWING UP IN THE SOVIET UNION (published in Moscow), she paints a glowing picture of children's lives as family members, students, and social beings. Morton discusses the goals established for Soviet children, goals which focus upon the optimal intellectual, moral, physical, social, and aesthetic development of each and every individual, so that s/he can contribute to the Soviet state.

The text is organized into chapters with subheadings. Though there are some proof-reading errors (Rus ian, for example), they do not detract from the impact of Morton's straightforward, passionate writing style.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This is a disappointing book which I would not recommend to the student just beginning to study the Soviet Union. The author has produced a propaganda tract in which the Soviet educational and health care systems are presented as models of effectiveness and fairness for the rest of the world. In the 1930s such naivete was the norm; it is no longer acceptable. The author, an American, possibly a Communist Party member, was perhaps commissioned to produce a counterweight to the recent studies of such competent observers as Hedrick Smith, Robert Kaiser and David Shipler. She has not succeeded. Examples abound of distortion and tendentiousness. She praises "the availability of free legalized abortion," but fails to note that is the only means of contraception the state provides. She insists that special technical programs for adolescents are devoid of "even the remotest connection with war technology." Yet scholars have begun to note increasing militarism in the upbringing of Soviet youth. The author states that "non-socialist...pluralistic societies...fail their minority children." Yet in Estonia school-aged children have conducted open demonstrations against instruction in the Russian language. Only the book's photographs are engaging.

Alexis Pogorelskin, St. Peter's College

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Miriam Morton presents a comprehensive examination of Soviet child-rearing goals and practices established since the 1917 revolution. Students in social studies courses may be intrigued by the emphasis placed, not upon gratification of the superficial pleasures of childhood, but upon ensuring total development: physical, intellectual, aesthetic, moral, and social -- for every individual. Teachers will find many opportunities for discussion.

The text is clearly organized and simply written, providing explanations of foreign or technical words. The photographs show only smiling, healthy, enthusiastic children. Discussion with students regarding bias in such writings is encouraged. There are no suggestions for future reading. Urie Bronfenbrenner's TWO WORLDS OF CHILDHOOD, published in 1970, is recommended as an interesting companion piece and, for comparison, MOSCOW WOMEN (Lida and Hansson) refutes of some of Morton's presumptions.

Gail Gardner, Martin Luther King School,
Cambridge, MA

Mowat, Farley. THE SIBERIANS. New York, Penguin Books, 1979 (Little, Brown and Company, 1970). 360 pages. ISBN 0-1400-3456-0. Paper. $3.95.

Grade: 9 to adult **Subject:** Sociology, Geography

SUMMARY. In 23 chapters with two maps, Mowat describes two visits, 1966 and 1969, to major cities and remote areas of Western, Central and Northeast Siberia. He depicts the life of various ethnic groups, the retention of their traditional ways, and the modernization of their communities through the development of natural resources and transportation systems. Mowat also offers an historical perspective on Siberia as well as a comparative view of the Arctic regions of North America and the USSR.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. Siberia, to many Western minds, evokes simply a vast, frozen wasteland, a place for tsarist exiles and site of Stalin's gulag camps. It is, in fact, much more: a land of great scenic beauty, an ecosystem encompassing unusual varieties of flora and fauna, the home of scores of culturally diverse peoples who have adapted with ingenuity to their harsh environment, and a treasure-trove of natural resources only recently tapped for economic development. This is the Siberia described, on the basis of two extended trips as an invited Soviet guest by Farley Mowat. The author, a Canadian naturalist specializing in the Arctic North, has a fine feel for the environment and people, a sharp eye for the telling detail, and a marvellously anecdotal style. Unfortunately, he has no knowledge of history and little understanding of Soviet politics. He reports uncritically the information provided by his hosts and interpreters -- be it on Soviet-style democracy or the purported lack of pollution in Lake Baikal. In short, this is a highly readable, romanticized and frequently naive account that must be balanced by more sophisticated, scholarly analyses of this rapidly changing region.

Lubomyr Hajda, Harvard University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. THE SIBERIANS could be used as supplemental reading in a variety of high school courses. It would be appropriate as part of a study of the cultural diversity of the Soviet population. It is also an excellent work for studying the topography of Siberia and for understanding the impact of the land on a people's history and development. Another theme is the diversity of Siberia's economic structure. The chapters are clearly organized by city, region, and topic. Whether the reader's emphasis is historical, cultural, geographical, or environmental, negative stereotypes will be shattered. In this context, there is an opportunity to examine bias in a writer's approach to a topic, as Mowat paints a glowing picture of Soviet Arctic communities that is quite convincing. In order to make students aware of their own biases, they could be asked to identify their stereotypes of Siberians/Siberia before reading this book. Another, more general bias of the author is evident in his sexist descriptions of Siberian women: "the buxom stewardess," "the little Buryat beauty," "an attractive Evenki damsel." Such descriptions outnumber the introductions of women in non-sexist terms, although a few outstanding women in leadership positions do receive appropriate recognition. All the people presented through Mowat's eyes are genuine, lively, and generous. He gives an uplifting portrayal of a strong, proud, and courageous group of small peoples who have made "an uninhabitable region hospitable."

Judy Hudson, Newton (MA) Country Day School of the Sacred Heart

Newby, Eric. THE BIG RED TRAIN RIDE. New York, Penguin Books, 1980. 267 pages. Illus. Maps. Index. Bibliography. ISBN 0-1400-5243-7. Paper. $5.95.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** Social Studies

SUMMARY. Newby, an English writer, has written several books based on his extensive world travels. This one deals with his six-day journey in 1977 on the Trans-Siberian Railway. It is an account of his joys, frustrations and observations of the sites along the nearly 6,000-mile route, plus a history of the railway itself. It is organized into 19 chapters which take the reader mile by mile across the country, in a pattern similar to that used by Elizabeth Pond in her FROM THE YAROSLAVSKY STATION. Included are an index, a useful bibliography (mostly English sources), a helpful map and some photographs.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. THE BIG RED TRAIN RIDE is not primarily a book of political commentary, but it is critical of the Soviet system. Looking at Siberia strictly through Western eyes, the author repeatedly makes comparisons with his own lifestyle in London. He therefore can only be critical, pointing out every shortcoming of the Soviet system, whether it is bad food or ugly people. His sarcastic comments are irrelevant to the text; his sense of humor is insulting to Russian people and to Russian and Soviet culture, and is often sexist. The author erroneously assumes that all people in Siberia live there unwillingly and unhappily. He is, however, a poor and unqualified judge, as he did not converse with native Siberians because he could not speak Russian.

There are positive aspects to this book: the author provides through firsthand accounts and secondary sources an interesting and accurate history of how Siberia was first explored, the growth of its cities, and how the railway was constructed. It includes a discussion of the native peoples of Siberia and realistic photos of everyday life, although there could be more. The book has a good map of Siberia and of the route of the railway.

Christiane Carney, Yale University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. "There are so many questions that have to remain forever unanswered when one travels by train..." Newby's own comment reveals the major weakness of his book; that is, much of the book simply deals with what he sees through the train window. He is often forced, therefore, to deal with life on the train with its lack of sink plugs, its unhinged toilet seats, its sealed windows, its lack of beer, and its surly conductresses who restrict his picture-taking. His references to English history as points of comparison might be somewhat mysterious to an American reader, particularly a high school student.

However, in spite of these shortcomings, Newby does write extremely well. His humor finally forces the reader to laugh, in spite of himself. He is at his best when he describes the side-trips he is able to make to Zagorsk, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, Ulan-Ude, the Bratsk dam, a collective farm and a Buddhist monastery. He is well-read and provides a brief but fascinating history of the construction of the railroad and the cities along the way.

It is suitable for above-average high school students and is, at least as a library resource, a very good supplement to Farley Mowat's The Siberians and to the National Geographic film "Siberia: The Endless Horizon."

Ken Poppe, Farmington (CT) High School

PETER THE GREAT CHANGES RUSSIA, Second Edition. Edited by Marc Raeff. Boston, D.C. Heath and Company, 1972. "Problems in European Civilization" series. 199 pages. Bibliography. ISBN 0-669-82701-0. Paper. $5.95.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. This collection of essays on Peter the Great by outstanding scholars is designed to illuminate his role in Russia's transition to a "modern" state. The editor has included three good character sketches followed by more specialized essays on specific aspects of his reforms. The final essays give a good overview of the man and the effect of his reign.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. Raeff's reader provides a fine blend of narrative and analytical history. As an anthology, it has great value as an introductory overview of all the essential aspects of one of the most momentous periods of modern Russian history. Given its overall balance and editorial quality, it provokes countless questions for further historical inquiry. There are three new selections added to this second edition of an earlier collection: A. Gerschenkron's economic analysis of Peter's reign, M. Cherniavsky's study of the symbolic legacy of Peter, and A. Besancon's application of psycho-history to the tragic personal life of Peter the Great. The remaining 15 selections span the entire spectrum of politics, religion, intellectual history, social history, and historiography. Raeff provides an excellent 20-page introductory essay in which he surveys the major interpretive problems surrounding Peter the Great and his place in modern Russian history, and short introductions to each of the 18 selections. In summary, this reader is a fine collection of historical literature -- it has breadth, richness, and a clear scholarly focus.

Pasquale Micciche, Fitchburg (MA) State College

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Russia experienced not one, but a series of revolutionary breaks from its past: first, its conversion to Christianity; second, the reign of Peter the Great; and finally the revolution of 1917. These essays provide a convincing argument that Peter's reign was perhaps the purest form of absolutism in seventeenth and eighteenth century Europe. Consequently, this is an excellent source book for an advanced Russian history course. Yet, it does not have enough structure to lead students to the major points under consideration. For example, the selections on economic development in the seventeenth and eighteenth century would be more useful if they analyzed why capitalism failed, rather than just recounting Russia's economic development. The editor does not provide much guidance in making the transition from one reading to the next. The book is an excellent collection of sources, particularly those on Peter's character, but shows little editorial ingenuity which would be sorely needed for all but the most sophisticated reader.

Tim Bickford, Belmont (MA) Hill School

Reed, John. TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD. Harmondsworth, England, Penguin Books Ltd., 1982 (New York, Boni and Liveright Inc., 1919). 351 pages. Chronology. ISBN 0-1400-2433-6. Paper. $3.95

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. John Reed, an American journalist and ardent socialist, wrote an eyewitness account of the second Russian Revolution in 1917. It is in no sense unbiased since he was clearly thrilled with the Bolshevik victory. Nonetheless it is probably as good a description of a revolution in progress as has ever been written. At the beginning there is a chronology of the events of February-November, 1917, and an explanation of terms that helps the reader better understand the story.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. First published in 1919, Reed's book still conveys the millenary spirit that galvanized many Bolshevik leaders, their followers, and Reed himself in the Bolshevik Revolution. In retrospect, this is a pioneering effort to write "history from below," depicting the revolution as viewed by the ordinary people who made it, as well as their leaders. Despite Reed's unconcealed pro-Bolshevism, romantic idealism, and factual mistakes (unavoidable in 1919), readers of virtually every ideological persuasion have found his book an honest, compulsively readable, indispensable eye-witness account of the Bolshevik Revolution. Indeed, the book is unrivaled, except possibly for the firsthand account by N. Sukhanov, THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, 1917 (1955, 1962, 1984).

The "Introduction" by the renowned British historian A.J.P. Taylor is marred by factual errors avoidable today. This edition carries a chronology of the revolution making this the most useful of the four editions currently available in English.

For the most reliable one-volume narrative account of the revolution, see Alexander Rabinowitch, THE BOLSHEVIKS COME TO POWER: THE REVOLUTION OF 1917 in Petrograd (1976 and 1978). An authoritative biography of Reed is Robert A. Rosenstone, ROMANTIC REVOLUTIONARY: A BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN REED (1975 and 1981), on which Warren Beatty's film "Reds" was based. But there is no adequate substitute for reading TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD -- not even Sergei Eisenstein's masterful film "October" (1928), based on Reed's book.

Albert Resis, Northern Illinois University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. John Reed's classic description of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 is an interesting tale. It is heavily biased toward the Bolsheviks and one can not help wondering what his reaction to Stalin's purges of the Old Bolsheviks in the 1930s would have been, had he lived. To read through the heroes of the book is practically a roll call of the purge lists!

It is a moving story and shows the Soviet leadership stumbling into a power vacuum rather than deviously plotting and carrying out a blueprinted revolution step by step.

This book covers such a tiny segment of Soviet history that I think that it has limited use in the classroom. It is well written and the vocabulary should be within the reach of at least better high school students, but because of its limited scope I think other materials would better serve the teacher's purpose. The only classroom use I would recommend would be as an extra credit assignment for a talented student.

Aleela McCleary, Urbana (IL) Senior High School

THE RUSSIAN VERSION OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR. Edited by Graham Lyons. Translated by Marjorie Vanston. New York, Facts on File, Inc., 1976. 142 pages. Illus. Maps. Index. ISBN 0-87196-136-9. $14.95.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. Published originally in England and later in the U.S. by Facts-on-File, this book is a series of excerpts from textbooks (pre-1973) used by Soviet high school students. It provides a look at how the Soviets interpret the origins and events of World War II. It includes 15 chapters plus three very useful appendices, appropriate maps and a few photos. The editor states: "If we want to know the feeling of a nation about great events in its history, the best possible sources are its school books ...they give the flavour of a nation's attitude for its own history..."

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. The stated aim of this book is to give the general reader in the West an opportunity to "find out exactly what is the official Soviet version of the Second World War and what their schoolchildren learn about it." Memories of World War II play an enormous role in the Soviet socialization process, and Western readers may find it both interesting and useful to be exposed to writings which undoubtedly affect the attitudes of future Soviet leaders and ordinary citizens. They are unlikely to agree, however, with quotes on the book's jacket such as "the Soviet version is nearer the truth than most versions current in the West." They may also be irritated by the ostentatious evenhandedness displayed in introductory remarks by the editor, who questions whether Western attitudes on issues such as the forced incorporation of the Baltic Republics into the Soviet Union or the Russian attack on Finland may not have been caused by the "Cold War anti-Russian bias" of Western writings, while "there has been nothing for us to read from the Soviet side to set the record straight..." Each section is introduced with a perfunctory summary of the Western position by the editor.

Juozas A. Kazlas, Yale University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. This book belongs on every teacher's desk and in every school library. Its cost and the limited time span it covers make it unlikely that teachers will be able to purchase it and use it in classroom sets, but it is an excellent resource for written and oral reports by students. The book focuses on the Soviet interpretations of the origins of the war and of the Soviet victories at Stalingrad, Moscow, and Leningrad that led to the defeat of Nazi Germany. The Soviets believe that it was their armies that won the war with little help from England and the U.S. Of particular interest is the Soviet interpretation of such events as the campaigns in North Africa and Italy, the second front in France, the use of the atomic bombs against Japan and the war-time diplomacy among the allies. Three appendices, based on other Soviet history books, add excellent material on the Nazi-Soviet pact, the Soviet-Finnish War, and the Warsaw uprising. The entire book is enlightening and sure to spark controversy and discussion among students. Teachers should especially note the role that Stalin plays in the war according to the textbooks. One hint is that Winston Churchill is mentioned more often than Stalin! Interesting commentary about Soviet texts is included in SOCIAL EDUCATION, April, 1981, which devotes its entire issue to "Teaching about Russia and the Soviet Union."

Kenneth Poppe, Farmington (CT) High School

THE RUSSIAN WORKER: LIFE AND LABOR UNDER THE TSARIST REGIME. Edited by Victoria E. Bonnell. Berkeley, CA, University of California Press, 1983. 216 pages. Illus. Bibliography. ISBN 0-520-05059-2. Paper. $9.95.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** History, Economics

SUMMARY. Victoria Bonnell examines five specific kinds of work to explain the pulse of everyday life in the 1890s and early 1900s. Metal, textile, garment and sales-clerk workers are shown to us from dawn until late evening. We see the perceptions and aspirations of young workers. Job stratification at all levels of work is explored in depth. The author cites firsthand accounts of the housing, sanitary and living conditions of early urban workers. Each chapter has a selected bibliography for future reference and study. There are 16 illustrations.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. THE RUSSIAN WORKER is a collection of firsthand accounts of the working class under the Tsarist Regime. The editor, a leading specialist on the prerevolutionary working class, has gathered together an impressive collection of now classic primary sources in lively, readable translations. This is a unique collection as it is the only collection of firsthand accounts on Russian labor in English. Coverage for the most part is restricted to St. Petersburg and Moscow (and outlying areas), but nonetheless conveys the flavor of life and labor everywhere. The collection also provides excellent coverage of a range of topics which have recently become subjects of serious study: workers' aspirations, leisure time, diet, vodka consumption, housing, status differentials within the factory, relations with foremen and management, etc. Perhaps most important, the accounts reveal the central significance of Russian labor's ties to the countryside and the difficult process of cultural urbanization, subjects of major importance in recent Western historiography. The book is excellently (and thoroughly) annotated and contains a good, select bibliography. The editor's introduction ties together the most important themes in the accounts in a solid and very useful survey of Russian labor. The collection presents an excellent and true-to-life portrayal of "life and labor under the Tsarist regime."

Lynne Viola, University of California

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Students will be able to make valid comparisons with factory conditions in the U.S. (which were deplorable), length of work day, salaries, and the problem of drunkenness which both societies experienced. The readings demonstrate the vital connection of the Russian peasant to his village and the continuing importance of village ties even in the factory. Similar patterns can be observed in the guild, grange and early union movements in the U.S.

Students can gain valuable insights into how young Russian workers found their identities through their trades. The editor's use of footnotes encourages the student to pursue original sources. The information presented is useful as a supplement to a course on European or American history. There are 16 illustrations that will assist the learner in obtaining insight into contemporary working conditions. Of special interest to young people will be the age of those involved at spinning wheels, sewing, ironing and apprentice programs.

Robert Friel, Stoneham (MA) High School

ST. PETERSBURG: A TRAVELLERS' COMPANION. Edited by Laurence Kelly. New York, Atheneum, 1983. 303 pages. Illus. Maps. Index. Bibliography. ISBN 0-689-70645-6. Paper. $7.95.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. This book is a collection of 102 essays, literary excerpts, selections from travel diaries, etc., that give impressions of various landmarks in and near St. Petersburg. They date from the founding of the city to the Revolution in 1917. Authors range from great Russian writers such as Pushkin and Dostoevsky to Catherine II, John Quincy Adams and John Reed. The brief selections are grouped around the landmarks in roughly chronological order. A map of St. Petersburg is included along with a genealogical table of the Romanovs. There are two dozen black and white illustrations.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. The editor's selections illuminate the grand aristocratic milieu of Imperial Russia. The uninitiated reader might wish Kelly had been a more active editor: standardizing transliterations, modernizing spellings, translating the passages in French, eliminating confusing asides, and footnoting obscure references. The Russian literature segments are the best, expertly selected by Kelly, each one a gem. The memoirs are all the work of foreign visitors, and vary greatly in reliability. The passages from secondary literature are uniformly mediocre. In sum, the book is amusing and memorable, but also incomplete and unbalanced. For example, amid the colorful accounts of the Decembrist revolt, the democratic ideals which spurred it are neglected. Peter the Great emerges only as the larger-than-life, energetic barbarian of popular biographies, his true accomplishments and significance shrouded by legend. Consequently, the novice would likely end up with a biased picture of St. Petersburg. In the hands of a knowledgeable instructor, however, the volume may become a valuable source of anecdotes to enliven a student tour or slide lecture.

Eve Levin, Ohio State University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. It was the author's premise that a trip to St. Petersburg would be enriched by reading these selections before seeing the places and monuments and listening to the modern tour guides, who often concentrate on statistics such as size and tons of bronze or concrete, instead of the fascinating people who created them or the circumstances under which they were built or used. He suggests they be used also as entertainment for the armchair traveller. Several untranslated passages in French reflect how very non-Russian the court was, but handicap the student who does not read French. While many of the passages are entertaining, they really do not give an adequate picture of the great leaders and events of Russian history. Other material is needed to flesh out both Peter the Great and Catherine the Great. There seems to be an assumption that the reader knows the background of the Decembrists uprising, which most high school students would not. The teacher would need to supply other materials to complete the story. Some of the articles could be useful if carefully chosen by a knowledgeable teacher, but the book's value is limited for general classroom use.

Aleela McCleary, Urbana (IL) High School

Scott, John. BEHIND THE URALS: AN AMERICAN WORKER IN RUSSIA'S CITY OF STEEL. Bloomington, IN, Indiana University Press, 1973. 288 pages. ISBN 0-253-10600-1. Paper. $5.95.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. In February 1931, Stalin declared, "Russia must overtake and surpass the most advanced capitalist countries in industry and military achievement within ten years or these capitalist countries will annihilate us." Twenty months later, John Scott, a sympathetic twenty-year old American student, arrived in the Soviet Union to participate in the construction of this new industrialized society as a worker in Magnitogorsk -- the "City of Steel" in the Urals -- where, over the next five years, he observed in microcosm the process of rapid industrialization and its consequences.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. BEYOND THE URALS remains a classic work, similar in its way to John Reed's TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD. It is a primary source that remains as evidence that a significant number of idealistic Americans shared Soviet enthusiasm for socialist development in the 1920s and 1930s. Students should be reminded that at the very time Scott struggled in Magnitogorsk, Stalin was beginning his great purges. The discrepancy between the view of the "eye witness" and that of the historian who benefits from the advantage of hindsight should be kept in mind when using this book.

Janet Vaillant, Harvard University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. John Scott's BEHIND THE URALS provides an interesting, readable, and informative source for high school students to supplement their study of the Soviet Union. This personal narrative suffers slightly from poor organization but provides students with a view of life in Magnitogorsk. Scott's enthusiasm for socialism, his ambivalence toward Stalinist policy, and his polemical style should not be viewed as a deterrent to recommending this book. He reveals an admiration of Stalin characteristic of leftist writers in the Thirties, noting, for example, that the tempo of construction ordered by Stalin, causing millions to be starved, frozen, or brutalized, was a "cruel concept," but a necessary sacrifice on "the altar of Revolution and Progress." The author's success is in the presentation of a very inclusive eye-witness account of the area in which he worked. His observations are accurate and his perceptions should be interesting to teachers and students who seek to understand both the period, and one particular perspective on that period.

James Valin, Canton (MA) High School

Sivachev, Nikolai V. RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES. Joint author Nikolai N. Yakovlev. Translated by Olga Adler Titelbaum. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1979. "The United States in the World: Foreign Perspectives" series. 301 pages. ISBN 0-226-76150-9. Paper. $9.00.

Grade: 11-12 **Subject:** Political Science

SUMMARY. N.V. Sivachev and N.N. Yakovlev give the official Soviet view of the Russian-American relationship. The book is arranged chronologically, from Catherine's role during the American Revolution to the Cold War that followed World War II. The authors conclude with their interpretation of Carter's human rights policy, and their impressions of Voice of America and the dissident Solzhenitsyn.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. A more accurate title for this book might be THE OFFICIAL SOVIET VIEW OF THE HISTORY OF SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS. If it is understood as such, and not as the work of two independent Soviet scholars, this book can be recommended as a reasonably concise, readable survey of relations betweeen the two countries from 1776 to the mid 1970s. Its coverage of events relating to World War II and the immediate post-war period is particularly valuable for an understanding of the official Soviet position on the origins of the Cold War. However, the authors' coverage of the last few decades of the relationship between the superpowers is, unfortunately, quite brief and sketchy. This is a work that must be read with great care, especially by students of Soviet-American relations with little background. Students should be briefed on the extent and nature of the regime's control over the mass media, and the system of education, as well as the politics of historiography in the Soviet Union. Some attention should also be paid to what the authors pass over in silence. Two examples of topics they ignore are the 1939 Nazi-Soviet pact and the Soviets' unpreparedness for World War II. Finally, if readers still are willing to accept RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES as a serious work of scholarship, it is recommended that they read the book's epilogue -- no more need by said.

Sanford Lieberman, University of Massachusetts at Boston

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. The book's objectives are clearly stated, and information is presented chronologically. The chapter headings are ample. The material and information can be absorbed and comprehended by good ninth-grade students, but would be more appropriate for upper secondary students. The book could serve as a useful supplement in a world history or comparative government class. It could be used effectively with a course in U.S.-Soviet affairs or an international relations course, but their prose may tend to be cumbersome to the non-academic reader.

This material can certainly lead to interesting discussions in the classroom; it provokes thought and stimulates ideas. The sources for each chapter are included in notes in the index. This gives the student the opportunity for further research if good library facilities are available. Students should have some background in history before using this book.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES encourages us to examine the Soviet-American relationship from the Soviet perspective and to try to distinguish fact from fiction in the historical accounts presented in both countries.

Robert Friel, Stoneham (MA) High School

Thubron, Colin. WHERE NIGHTS ARE LONGEST: TRAVELS BY CAR THROUGH WESTERN RUSSIA. New York, Random House, Inc., 1984. 212 pages. ISBN 0-394-53691-6. $16.95.

Grade: 11-12 **Subject:** Travelogue

SUMMARY. Thubron, a writer of travel books and documentary films, divides his account into ten chapters with titles that describe where he went on his 10,000 mile, 2 1/2 month odyssey across the Soviet Union by car. A map at the beginning shows his route. There is neither an index, subheadings nor questions.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. The author, a British writer, spent the summer of 1980 driving through European Russia, the Baltic region, the Caucasus, the Ukraine and White Russia. Sometimes he stayed at hotels, while at other times he camped out with ordinary Soviet citizens. Occasionally he was assigned an Intourist guide, but most of the time he was on his own. What he has put together here is an old-fashioned "traveler's report," rich with anecdotal material, perceptive observations on customs, food and drink, comments on Russian and Soviet literature and, most important, an astonishingly accurate picture of the rigors of everyday life in the USSR, and the odd combination of passion and torpor which seems to characterize most people in that country.

Citing the Marquis de Custine, who declared in 1839 that "Russia is a country where everyone is part of a conspiracy to mystify the foreigner," the author makes a concerted effort to get behind the cliches of Soviet officials and publications, as well as his own preconceptions and biases. He is quick to make friends and reports some disarmingly intimate discussions about national stereotypes, patriotism, relations between the sexes, conflict between the Russians and the national minorities, political dissent, religion and a host of other topics. Some of the portraits he paints are quite poignant; the best is of an agricultural specialist he met in Yalta. Their talks about World War II, the generation gap, East-West tensions and personal values and needs make for enthralling reading.

By the time Thubron's journey ends, he knows vastly more than he did at the outset and has lost some of his initial fear, but several encounters with the KGB leave him with a feeling of disquiet. He remarks at the very end that the USSR continues to be an enigma for him, "less a physical country than an area of mingled tenderness and unease in my mind..." Most of us will share his ambivalence, but we all will profit from reading about his journey.

David Powell, Harvard University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. All who are interested in the USSR and who enjoy good writing will like this book. It is a must for school libraries because students and teachers welcome a respite from textbook prose. Its length makes it feasible for busy people to read. A NEW YORK TIMES review says "Thubron writes in a classical style of grave beauty, with an intense feeling for places and people. A dozen scholarly theses would not provide so clear and perceptive an insight." I recommend this book to teachers who are about to begin work with their classes on the USSR and wish to refresh their memories and to students who would like to know more about the conditions in the country. It's a wonderful book to give for a prize for academic achievement -- or as a gift.

Carol Horgan, Newton (MA) North High School

Troyat, Henri. DAILY LIFE IN RUSSIA UNDER THE LAST TSAR. Translated by Malcolm Barnes. Stanford, CA, Stanford University Press, 1982. 242 pages. Illus. Index. Bibliography. ISBN 0-8047-1030-9. Paper. $7.95.

Grade: 11-12 **Subject:** History, Sociology

SUMMARY. Troyat attempts to provide the reader, through the extensive use of memoirs and other historical materials, a realistic picture of Russian society at the turn of the century. The author focuses on an examination of Moscow. Five of the book's fifteen chapters deal with specific social groups, while the others explore social institutions, ranging from a background of the Orthodox Church to a description of the Russian baths.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. This book is one of those vulgarizations of history of which Troyat has done so many. Here, Troyat manages to give a considerable amount of valid information about the period. He subordinates the narrative to facts to such an extent that there is something unnatural about his young hero, who goes about quoting to the reader from his 1902 Baedeker guide. Troyat, however, conveys an accurate picture of pre-revolutionary Russia. The generous sprinkling of the text with Russian words and expressions gives it a flavor of the time and makes it useful as a beginner's work of reference.

Troyat, who did not have to put up with the rigors of travel in tsarist Russia, as the French traveller the Marquis de Custine did, is able to be much more impartial than Custine was. This makes DAILY LIFE seem neither pro-tsar nor pro-revolution. There is nothing left murky in Troyat's account: when Russell wants to learn about the army, it turns out that the nephew of the merchant he is staying with imparts all the information Russell asks for. Troyat describes a wide range of social classes and explains the absence of a middle class, but the grim sides of peasant life are barely touched upon, although rosier aspects such as religious festivals, wedding customs, and bathhouses are described at some length. Almost entirely absent, also, is the political scene, with the increasing importance of the intelligentsia and the social ferment which has already overwhelmed Alexander III and was to make Nicholas II the Russian Louis XVI.

Catherine LeGouis, Yale University

Ustinov, Peter. MY RUSSIA. Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1983. 224 pages. Illus. Map. Index. ISBN 0-316-89052-9. $19.95.

Grade: 10-12 **Subject:** History

SUMMARY. Ostensibly motivated by a sense of national identity, Peter Ustinov dons the historian's cap and presents a survey of Russian/Soviet history from the time of the nomadic invasions to the present. The book is full of terse, witty prose and numerous fine illustrations. Ustinov provides no bibliography; thus, the source of his historical material is unknown.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. MY RUSSIA is not a scholarly work; rather, it is Ustinov's personal generalized and editorialized recounting of Russian history. His simplified interpretation of events distorts reality and reads as if it were fiction. Because the book tries to cover a great deal, facts are selected, creating a work which is not true to the world it portrays. Ustinov claims that he is examining the history of prejudice to which Russia/USSR has been a victim. His judgements, therefore, are made in this context. In defending the USSR, he too easily blames the US and its propaganda efforts. He condemns the lack of understanding between East and West without explaining its causes in his historical presentation or offering suggestions for its resolution. Ustinov rarely refers to current events, but when he does he demonstrates a lack of understanding of Soviet foreign policy.

The author does not write from firsthand knowledge nor from specific research and does not cite any secondary sources. The book does have an excellent assortment of illustrations which make up half the book, although they do not portray the society as a whole, but rather tsars and military leaders.

Christiane M. Carney, Yale University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. Peter Ustinov's MY RUSSIA is, as the title implies, an impressionistic, "coffee table" work. It is a personal history in which the author picks and chooses events that interest him, while other events are treated superficially or left out altogether. Ustinov's eccentric determination of what topics to treat and which to ignore can be irritating to the well informed reader, but as an introduction or supplement to classroom work the book is a worthwhile addition. The illustrations, reproductions, and photographs are well chosen and of high quality. They are for the most part coordinated with the text and lend a sense of time and place to the reading.

The book's strongest point, however, lies in the author's ruminations and asides about the impact of history and environment on the development of Russian cultural traits. Ustinov humanizes Russian reactions to events of both major and everyday significance. Ustinov goes beyond the events of history to touch the souls of the Russian people. It is here that the book's true value lies.

Russell H. Edes, Salibury (CT) School

Watson, Jane Werner. THE SOVIET UNION: LAND OF MANY PEOPLES. Champaign, IL, Garrard Publishing Company, 1973. 112 pages. Illus. Maps. Index. ISBN 0-8116-6862-2. $7.99.

Grade: 6-9 **Subject:** Social Studies

SUMMARY. The book tries to give young readers a quick summary of Russian and Soviet history, as well as a glimpse of life "today" (note the 1973 copyright) in that country. After a description of Moscow, there is a very brief (17 pages), straightforward presentation of major historic facts from the first Viking settlements in the ninth century up to the reign of the last tsar in the first years of the 20th century. There is a bit more elaboration of the revolutionary events before and after 1917. The last three chapters discuss daily life. There are chapter subtitles and a few photographs to help focus the reader's attention.

RUSSIA/USSR SPECIALIST. Watson's book is a successful attempt at providing students with a balanced, non-judgmental presentation of daily life in the Soviet Union. A variety of geographical areas are covered in discussions of agriculture, transportation and industry. However, there is less coverage of the diversity of ethnic groups than one would expect from the title of the book. Nearly half of this survey of the Soviet Union is a history of Russia, beginning with Kievan Rus' and ending with the present. This approach is admirable and other texts on the contemporary Soviet Union would do well to emulate it. It is not enough, however, to have a good approach. One must be as careful with the historical information as with the contents of the study's main focus. The historical section is filled with out-of-date interpretations, misleading inferences, and mistakes. In general, the quality of the factual information is better in the sections on more recent periods.

Helen Hundley, Wichita State University

TEACHER/LEARNER SPECIALIST. It is difficult to educate anyone about the Soviet Union in 112 pages. The author does emphasize topics which should catch the interest of young students; she mentions the visual and cultural highlights of the capitol city, for instance, and gives details of farm produce in markets, ethnic clothing and the comforts of luxury railroad cars. Chapter Five gives a clear picture of school life, and Chapter Six is equally rich in precise detail of home and family that will remain in the reader's mind. If a teacher's aim is the Social Studies approach, and how the USSR contrasts to the U.S., this book would be helpful in upper elementary and junior high classes. If, however, the hope is to provide an awareness of Russia in world history, much supplementing would have to be done. Suggestions for presentation, a glossary, map and comprehension questions would help a teacher involve the students in their own learning. It is too general a book for research, so a bibliography of other teaching materials -- films, etc. -- would be helpful. The book is easy to read, but the information is overpowering. It would be best offered to children in small doses, discussed and expanded upon.

Constance Solberg, Leal School, Urbana, IL

II. BACKGROUND READING FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENT PROJECTS

A. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Billington, James. THE ICON AND THE AXE. 786 p. New York, Random House, 1970. ISBN 0-394-70846-6. Paper. $9.95. This is a general, interpretative history by a recognized scholar in the field. It emphasizes Russian culture as well as the facts of history, and is written in a readable style.

Brumfield, William Craft. GOLD IN AZURE: ONE THOUSAND YEARS OF RUSSIAN ARCHITECTURE. 448 pages. Boston, David R. Godine Press, 1983. ISBN 0-87923-436-9. $60.00. This book combines fine pictures, beautifully produced, with an informative history of Russian architecture from the early churches of Kiev to the modernism of the 1930s and the functional style of the 1970s.

Crankshaw Edward. THE SHADOW OF THE WINTER PALACE: THE DRIFT TO REVOLUTION 1825-1917. 429 pages. New York, Penguin Books, 1978. ISBN 0-14-004622-4. Paper. $4.95. Readable, interesting account of developments leading up to the Revolution.

Daniels, Robert V. RUSSIA: THE ROOTS OF CONFRONTATION. 396 pages. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1985. ISBN 0-674-77965-7. $25.00. Parallels and contrasts with the American experience make this book especially useful for background reading, as does its analysis of contemporary Soviet society and recent history.

Dmytryshyn, Basil. THE USSR: A CONCISE HISTORY. 672 pages. Fourth Edition. New York, Scribner, 1984. ISBN 0-684-18083-9. $30.00. A direct, brief, simple history. Covers the basic material without digression. Dry, but some teachers have used it with advanced high school students as a text.

Dmytryshyn, Basil, ed. IMPERIAL RUSSIA: A SOURCE BOOK (1700-1917). 497 pages. Second Edition. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1974. ISBN 0-03-089237-6. $19.95.

Dmytryshyn, Basil, ed. MEDIEVAL RUSSIA: A SOURCE BOOK (900-1700). 312 pages. Second edition. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1973. ISBN 0-03-086441-0. $17.95.

Both books offer an excellent selection of primary sources.

HISTORY OF THE USSR. Parts I-III. Moscow, Progress Publishers, 1977. Available through distributors of Soviet books (see page 101). This and other official histories of the Soviet Union are available in English translation and might prove valuable as sources of the Soviet version of their own history.

Holloway, David. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE ARMS RACE. 208 pages. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1984. ISBN 0-300-03241-2. Paper. $7.95. This is an objective account of a complex topic, with relevant historical background. Difficult for a high school student, the book still provides the basic information necessary for a sensible discussion of the subject.

Kean, Beverly Whitney. ALL THE EMPTY PALACES: THE MERCHANT PATRONS OF MODERN ART IN PRE-REVOLUTIONARY RUSSIA. 342 pages. New York, Universe Books, 1983. ISBN 0-87663-412-9. $29.50. This book presents, with ample illustrations, the little known story of the Moscow art collectors of the turn of the century.

Kennan, George. SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY: 1917-1941. 191 pages. Melbourne, FL, Krieger, 1979. ISBN 0-88275-749-0. Paper. $5.95. Text and documents are combined in this succinct study. This senior diplomat and scholar, former ambassador to the Soviet Union has written a number of important books marked by elegance of style and clarity of interpretation. All are recommended for those interested in American and Soviet foreign policy: RUSSIA AND THE WEST UNDER LENIN AND STALIN, a history of Soviet foreign policy under Lenin and Stalin, and most recently, THE NUCLEAR DELUSION (New York, Pantheon, 1982), a series of meditations about the Soviet Union and the United States today (see page 50).

Lincoln, W. Bruce. IN WAR'S DARK SHADOW. 444 pages. New York, The Dial Press, 1983. ISBN 0-385-27409-2. $19.95. Attention to the social fabric and the arts of Russia at the turn of the century is skillfully interwoven with political history to provide an intriguing account of the last decades of the empire. Lincoln is the author of another interesting history, THE ROMANOVS (1981).

Nove, Alexander. AN ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE USSR. Revised edition. 416 pages. New York, Penguin, 1972. ISBN 0-14-021403-8. Paper. $5.95. A distinguished British economist gives a direct, well-written account.

Pipes, Richard. RUSSIA UNDER THE OLD REGIME. 361 pages. New York, Scribner, 1975. ISBN 0-684-14826-9. Paper. $14.95. This interpretive account provides Russia's history as a background for the Revolution.

Riasanovsky, Nicholas V. A HISTORY OF RUSSIA. Fourth edition. New York, Oxford University Press, 1984. ISBN 0-19-513361-2. Paper. $24.95. The most widely respected, straightforward text available. It is readable, detailed, and has an excellent bibliography.

Riordan, James. SPORT IN SOVIET SOCIETY. 435 pages. New York, Cambridge University Press, 1978. ISBN 0-8147-7383-4. Paper. $12.50. This is a serious historical study of the development and organization of sport in the Soviet Union, including a discussion of organized sport before the Revolution. Riordan discusses the ways in which sport is both recreation and a reflection of the Soviet way of life.

Schwarz, Boris. MUSIC AND MUSICAL LIFE IN SOVIET RUSSIA: ENLARGED EDITION, 1917-1981. 736 pages. Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1983. ISBN 0-253-33956-1. $27.50. This history of Soviet music emphasizes the classical (See Federick Starr, RED AND HOT, on jazz, page 72). It is organized chronologically and is full of facts about music, musicians, the opera and ballet, and the impact of Soviet policy on musical life. Dry. A book to refer to rather than to read as a whole.

Sivachev, Nikolai V. and Yakovlev, Nikolai N. RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES: US-SOVIET RELATIONS FROM THE SOVIET POINT OF VIEW. 269 pages. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1979. ISBN 0-226-76150-9. Paper. $9.00. The authors, well-placed Soviet scholars, provide the official view (as of 1979) of the history of Soviet-American relations (see page 65).

Smakov, Gennady. THE GREAT RUSSIAN DANCERS. 342 p. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1984. ISBN 0-294-51074-7. $45.00. This profusely illustrated book lies somewhere between a visual history and a reference book, providing short, knowledgable, discussions of the lives and accomplishments of 33 outstanding artists of the Russian ballet.

Starr, S. Frederick. RED AND HOT: THE FATE OF JAZZ IN THE SOVIET UNION: 1917-1980. 368 pages. New York, Harper and Row, 1985. Available September, 1985. ISBN 0-87910-0265. Paper. $9.95. The book provides more than its title suggests. It is a history of jazz, and a recounting of popular culture in the Soviet Union, together with the twists and turns of official policy. A good high school reader, particularly one interested in popular music, will not want to put this one down.

Ulam, Adam. A HISTORY OF SOVIET RUSSIA. 312 pages. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1976. ISBN 0-275-89260-3. Paper. $19.95. A relatively short, straightforward, readable account.

Ulam, Adam, EXPANSION AND CO-EXISTENCE: SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY, 1917-1973. Second edition. 797 pages. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1974. ISBN 0-275-88630-1. Paper. $18.95. Detailed survey of Soviet foreign policy.

Ulam, Adam. DANGEROUS RELATIONS: THE SOVIET UNION IN WORLD POLITICS, 1970-1982. New York, Oxford University Press, 1983. ISBN 0-19-503424-4. Paper. $7.95. Takes up the history of Soviet foreign policy where his earlier volume leaves off.

Werth, Alexander. RUSSIA AT WAR. 1136 pages. New York, Carroll and Graf, 1984. ISBN 0-88184-084-X. Paper. $13.95. One of the great 20th century observers brings this terrible ordeal to life. Insofar as memories of the war play such an important part in the Soviet mentality, it is important to understand its devastation.

Zenkovsky, Sergei. MEDIEVAL RUSSIA'S EPICS, CHRONICLES AND TALES. 526 pages. Revised edition. New York, E.P. Dutton, 1974. ISBN 0-525-47363-7. Paper. $10.95. A collection of primary sources with short introductions for those interested in the literature and world view of old Russia.

B. CONTEMPORARY LIFE

1. SCHOLARLY INVESTIGATIONS

Beeson, Trevor. DISCRETION AND VALOUR: RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA AND EASTERN EUROPE. Revised Edition. 416 pages. Philadelphia, Fortress Press, 1982. ISBN 0-8006-1621-9. Paper. $15.95. This book, put together by a committee of the Church of England, is balanced and relatively complete.

Bialer, Seweryn. STALIN'S SUCCESSORS: LEADERSHIP, STABILITY AND CHANGE IN THE SOVIET UNION. 416 pages. New York, Cambridge University Press, 1980. ISBN 0-521-28906-8. $9.95. Bialer's fine analysis of the basic characteristics of the Soviet system is placed in the context of theories and developments in other societies. A difficult book that will reward the reader's effort.

Cohen, Stephen F. RETHINKING THE SOVIET EXPERIENCE: POLITICS AND HISTORY SINCE 1917. 224 pages. London, Oxford University Press, 1985. ISBN 0-19-503468-6. $17.95. This recent book by a "revisionist" scholar takes a new look at the Soviet period. It has been well-reviewed elsewhere but has not yet been seen by this editor.

Cracraft, James, ed. THE SOVIET UNION TODAY: AN INTERPRETIVE GUIDE. 357 pages. Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, Educational Foundation for Nuclear Science Inc., 5801 South Kenwood Ave., Chicago, Illinois, 1983. (Distributed by the University of Chicago Press) ISBN 0-941682-06-4. Paper. $9.95. This collection of essays first appeared in the BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS. Each is short, written for the intelligent person with no special knowledge of the Soviet Union, and authored by a respected specialist. Subjects range from the political elite to agriculture, science policy and religion.

D'Encausse, Helene Carrere. CONFISCATED POWER: HOW SOVIET RUSSIA REALLY WORKS. Translated from the French by George Holoch. 415 pages. New York, Harper and Row, 1982. ISBN 0-06-039009-3. $19.95. A French scholar provides an outstanding, well-balanced and complete presentation of how the Soviet Union works and the problems that face its leaders. Though analytically sophisticated, the book is written in a readable style that is free of jargon. It may be too difficult for the average high school student, but is highly recommended for teachers.

D'Encausse, Helene Carrere. DECLINE OF AN EMPIRE: THE SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS IN REVOLT. 304 pages. New York, Harper and Row, 1981. ISBN 0-06-1313988-0. Paper. $5.95 An up-to-date, clearly written account of the challenge to the Soviet leadership that results from the diversity of Soviet peoples. This book provides excellent background for understanding the situation of the Soviet Union's various nationalities.

Feshbach, Murray. "The Soviet Union: Population Trends and Dilemmas," POPULATION BULLETIN, Vol. 37, August 1982. 44 pages. Feshbach provides charts, statistics about population, and information about trends in workforce, health, military and national differences. Order from Population Reference Bureau, 1337 Connecticut Ave, N.W., Washington D.C. 20036. $4 includes shipping (see page 44).

Fitzpatrick, Sheila. THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. London, Oxford University Press, 1982. ISBN 0-19-219162-4. $19.95. A revisionist historian takes a new look at the Russian Revolution and comes up with a controversial but well-documented new interpretation emphasizing its social dynamics.

Garrison, Mark, and Gleason, Abbot. SHARED DESTINY: FIFTY YEARS OF SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS. 167 pages. Boston, Beacon Press, 1985. ISBN 0-8070-0200-3. $16.95. In six essays by academic experts, with an introduction and afterword by the editors, the historical experiences and mutual perceptions of Russian/Soviet and American are presented in a readable fashion.

Heilbroner, Robert L. MARXISM: FOR AND AGAINST. 186 pages. New York, W.W. Norton and Company, 1980. ISBN 0-393-01307-3. $4.95. For those interested in the enduring interest and influence of Marxism, Heilbroner has written a brief, lucid account of its essential features and influence on today's socialist regimes.

Hollander, Paul. SOVIET AND AMERICAN SOCIETY: A COMPARISON. 476 pages. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1978. ISBN 0-226-34947-0. Paper. $10.00. Much information and many ideas for comparison by a Soviet specialist, born in Hungary, who now lives in the US.

Kort, Michael. THE SOVIET COLOSSUS: A HISTORY OF THE USSR. 318 pages. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1985. ISBN 0-684-18178-9. Paper. $19.95. A clearly written, lively account of Soviet history which provides some historical background for the revolution and brings the story right up to the present. This book arrived too late for teacher review. It was written for classroom use, but avoids a textbook format.

Lane, David. POLITICS AND SOCIETY IN THE USSR. 616 pages. Second Edition. New York, New York University Press, 1978. ISBN 0-8147-4989-5. Paper. $17.50. This is a detailed, sociologically oriented study of the current situation, arranged by topics.

Lapidus, Gail W. WOMEN IN SOVIET SOCIETY: EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT, AND SOCIAL CHANGE. 381 pages. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1978. ISBN 0-520-03938-6. Paper. $8.95. This balanced, scholarly treatment of the role of women in Soviet society considers Soviet women both in the light of traditional attitudes and roles, and as conditioned by the present structure and ideology of Soviet society.

Millar, James R. THE ABC'S OF SOVIET SOCIALISM: THE SOVIET ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT, 1917-80. 225 pages. Champaign, IL, University of Illinois Press, 1981. ISBN 0-252-00872-3. Paper. $6.50. An excellent comprehensive account of how the Soviet economy works (see page 20).

2. VISITORS' ACCOUNTS

A tradition has grown up whereby newspaper correspondents who have been stationed in the Soviet Union transform their impressions into books. American exchange students have done the same. These books are often an excellent source of information about everyday life in the Soviet Union, though readers should always remember that in fact the correspondents' impressions of the Soviet Union are very circumscribed by limits imposed on them by the Soviet authorities, as well as those of personality and profession.

Binyon, Michael. LIFE IN RUSSIA. 286 pages. New York, Pantheon Press, 1984. ISBN 0-394-53339-9. $15.95. This book differs from most of the correspondents' books in that Binyon does not rely solely on his own experience, but has culled the Soviet press for vignettes that will reveal the life and concerns of the average Soviet citizen. The result is an interesting book that gives a sense of the everyday concerns of everyday people, not just the rich and powerful, or dissenting, in Moscow.

Kaiser, Robert G. RUSSIA: THE PEOPLE AND THE POWER. 576 pages. New York, WSP, 1984. ISBN 0-671-50324-3. Paper. $5.95. An excellent book, topically organized, by a thoughtful and knowledgable person about life in Moscow. Kaiser weaves in many of his own thoughts about the past and future of the system. The book was originally published in 1976.

Klose, Kevin. RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIANS: INSIDE THE CLOSED SOCIETY. 384 pages. New York, Norton, 1984. ISBN 0-393-01786-9. $17.50. Well-written but not at all comprehensive, this book focuses mostly on the dissidents. It includes an unusual view of life among the workers in a provincial town.

Lee, Andrea. RUSSIAN JOURNAL. 235 pages. New York, Random House, 1984. ISBN 0-394-71127-0. Paper. $4.95. Ms. Lee was not a correspondent but a student studying in Moscow. She presents well-written accounts of the city and of the people she met, most of whom were attracted to Americans, and so represent a special slice of Muscovite society (see page 53).

Pond, Elizabeth. FROM THE YAROSLAVSKY STATION: RUSSIA PERCEIVED. 296 pages. New York, Universe Books, 1982. ISBN 0-87663-584-2. Paper. $8.95. This book consists mostly of reflections on Russian culture by a CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reporter on her farewell journey across the Soviet Union.

Robinson, Logan. AN AMERICAN IN LENINGRAD. 320 pages. New York, Norton, 1984. ISBN 0-393-30167-2. Paper. $7.95. Robinson studied at the law faculty in Leningrad. His account stresses the negative but includes details of interest.

Shipler, David K. RUSSIA: BROKEN IDOLS, SOLEMN DREAMS. 416 pages. New York, Times Books, 1984. ISBN 0-14-007408-2. Paper. $7.95. Shipler makes more effort than some of the earlier correspondents to explain the Russian/Soviet outlook as well as what Soviet citizens do and say.

Smith, Hedrick. THE RUSSIANS. Second edition. 580 pages. New York, Times Books, 1976. ISBN 0-8129-1086-9. $22.50. This was one of the earliest books of this genre. Lively and interesting, if now a bit dated, it focuses mostly on life in Moscow.

Willis, David K. KLASS: HOW RUSSIANS REALLY LIVE. 328 pages. New York, St. Martin's Press. 1985. ISBN 0-312-15763-4. $15.95. Willis, recently a CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reporter in Moscow, focuses on the system of privileges and benefits within the classless society and the ways in which Soviet consumers strive to get what they want.

C. EMIGRE AND SAMIZDAT WORKS

A number of Soviet citizens have emigrated from the USSR and written about their experiences. Others who have remained in the USSR have had similar works published in the West, often after appearing in the USSR as samizdat. (The word "samizdat" means, literally, self-publishing. These are those writings which cannot be published officially in the Soviet Union but circulate in typescript.)

Alovert, Nina. BARYSHNIKOV IN RUSSIA. 204 pages. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1984. ISBN 0-03-062589-0. $35.00. Balletomanes will love these reminiscences of Baryshnikov in Leningrad and the multitude of photographs taken by Alovert during that period. The general reader will gain some understanding of the history of the Kirov Ballet and the restrictions placed on its dancers.

Bukovsky, Vladimir. TO BUILD A CASTLE: MY LIFE AS A DISSENTER. 438 pages. New York, Viking, 1979. ISBN 0-670-71640-5. $17.50. A vividly written account of a pilgrimage through the Soviet psychiatric prisons by a person of unusual insight.

Ginzburg, Eugenia. JOURNEY INTO THE WHIRLWIND. 418 pages. New York, Harcourt Brace, 1975. ISBN 0-15-646509-4. Paper. $7.95. An autobiographical account of the purges and camp life told with verve and stark detail.

Golyakhovsky, Vladimir. RUSSIAN DOCTOR. 384 pages. New York, St. Martin, 1984. ISBN 0-312-69609-4. $17.95. An informative memoir by an emigre physician (see page 45).

Grigorenko, Petro G. MEMOIRS. 462 pages. Translated by Thomas P. Whitney. 453 p. New York, Norton, 1983. ISBN 0-393-01570-X. $19.95. This is an extraordinary account by an extraordinary man. Born poor, an enthusiastic supporter of Soviet power, a successful and much-decorated General in World War II, he evolved to a point where he risked everything to criticize the system in the name of human rights. A direct, accessible account of a remarkable life.

Kaminskaya, Dina. FINAL JUDGMENT: MY LIFE AS A SOVIET DEFENSE LAWYER. 348 pages. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1982. ISBN 0-671-24739-5. $18.95. Kaminskaya is known for her defense in court of dissidents and she describes their cases here, but equally fascinating is her account of the case of two boys unjustly accused of rape and murder in 1967. Not only does she explain how the Soviet legal system functions, but she conveys well the atmosphere in which she worked and lived.

Mamonova, Tatyana, ed. WOMEN AND RUSSIA: FEMINIST WRITINGS FROM THE SOVIET UNION. 274 pages. Boston, Beacon Press, 1984. ISBN 0-8070-6709-1. Paper. $9.57. This is a collection of essays, never published in the USSR outside of samizdat', by a a variety of women who discuss topics varying from their experience of motherhood, to life on the job, to drugs and peace.

Medvedev, Zhores. SOVIET SCIENCE. 262 pages. New York, Norton, 1978. ISBN 0-393-06435-2. $15.95. In this well written survey of Soviet science, a prominent Soviet geneticist who left his country in 1976 illuminates some of the factors that may affect a career in the sciences.

Orlova, Raisa. MEMOIRS. Translated by Samuel Cioran. 366 pages. New York, Random House, 1984. ISBN 0-394-52948-4. $20.00. This account by a writer of her life among writers may prove difficult for students to follow, as it is not chronologically arranged. It provides an account of gradual disillusionment with the Soviet system and portraits of some well-known writers.

Shostakovich, Dmitri. TESTIMONY: THE MEMOIRS OF DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH. As told to Solomon Volkov and translated by Antonina W. Bouis. 289 pages. New York, Harper and Row, 1979. ISBN 0-06-014476-9. $15.00. This account provides many interesting details about Shostakovich's life and milieu, as well as his provocative reflections about the oddities of his world.

Simis, Konstantin M. USSR: THE CORRUPT SOCIETY. 300 pages. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1982. ISBN 0-671-25003-5. $14.95. One of the original manuscripts for this book was confiscated by the KGB in 1976 causing its author to be dismissed from his research post and stripped of his degrees. The book describes the Soviet underworld, with anecdotes about bribery, misuses of influence, the underground economy, and decadent lifestyles. These stories are fascinating, but describe only a small segment of Soviet society.

Sakharov, Andrei. MY COUNTRY AND THE WORLD. 109 pages. New York, Random House, 1975. ISBN 0-394-72067-9. Paper. $1.95. The Soviet Union's leading theoretician of nuclear physics makes a plea to the West for an informed policy toward the Soviet Union. Sakharov is one of the most resilient, courageous, and intelectually sophisticated among Soviet critics of the Soviet system.

Shevchenko, Arkady N. BREAKING WITH MOSCOW. 370 pages. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1985. ISBN 0-317-17512-2. $18.95. The highest-ranking Soviet official ever to defect to the U.S., Shevchenko was an expert in foreign affairs. His memoir is full of detailed information about the workings of Soviet power, as well as the author's reflections on those aspects of the Soviet system that eventually led him to give up a highly successful career for life in the United States.

Vishnevskaya, Galina, GALINA: A RUSSIAN STORY. Translated by Guy Daniels. 504 pages. New York, Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1984. ISBN 0-15-134250-4. $19.95. Galina Vishnevskaya was an oustanding singer with the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow. She tells her own story with verve, one of extraordinary determination, talent, and hobnobbing with the gifted and great. It is an old fashioned "good read", as well as of interest for information about the arts and top politicians.

D. MISCELLANEOUS

Amery, Heather, and Kirilenko, Katrina. THE FIRST THOUSAND WORDS IN RUSSIAN. 64 pages. Tulsa, OK, EDC Publishers, 1983. ISBN 0-86020-769-2. $10.95. This is a picture book of Russian language, reminiscent of Richard Scarry's BEST WORD BOOK EVER. Not typical of what we include here, it might prove amusing for beginning language students. There is a pronunciation guide but, unfortunately, the individual words lack stress marks.

Goldstein, Darra. A LA RUSSE: A COOKBOOK OF RUSSIAN HOSPITALITY. 320 pages. New York, Random House, 1983. ISBN 0-394-53018-7 $16.95. Goldstein has collected recipes from the Russian and ethnic cuisines and added discussions of the culture and traditions associated with those dishes.

Makarenko, A.S. THE COLLECTIVE FAMILY: A HANDBOOK FOR RUSSIAN PARENTS. Translated by Robert Daglish. 368 pages. Gloucester, MA, Peter Smith, 1973. ISBN 0-8446-2515-9. $10.50. Makarenko's guide for parents, originally published in 1937, was widely used for many years in the Soviet Union and became, in a way, the Soviet equivalent of Dr. Spock. Assuming that parents have a civic as well as personal obligation to their children, Makarenko provides advice as to how to develop a collective spirit and sense of communal responsibility in children. Told by means of vignettes, the handbook therefore provides insight into the values important in the new Soviet man.

Papashvily, Helen. RUSSIAN COOKING. 206 pages. Alexandria, VA, Time Life, 1969. ISBN 0-8094-0043-X. $16.95. This book explores the native dishes of many of the lands and peoples of the Soviet Union, not just the Russians. It includes historical notes and fine photographs.

Sternberg, Hilary, ed. FODOR'S SOVIET UNION, 1984. New York, 1984. ISBN 0-679-01154-4. $15.95. Intended for the traveler, the guide includes essays on history, literature, art and cinema that provide useful background. Presumably it will be regularly up-dated.

Volokh, Anne, and Manus, Mavis. THE ART OF RUSSIAN CUISINE. 448 pages. New York, Macmillan, 1983. ISBN 0-02-622090-3. $24.95. This book is devoted to what the author calls "classic Russian cuisine." It includes not only recipes, but occasional literary references and explanations as to how and when dishes were served. It provides social history as well as a guide to good eating and suggestions where to get ingredients.

III. REFERENCE BOOKS

A. ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Encyclopedias are the most obvious sources of information on reference shelves in libraries and most entries on Russian and Soviet topics are written by experts in the field. Not surprisingly, unsigned entries tend to be less objective than signed articles. Although many encyclopedias are reissued in "new" editions every year, entries are not uniformly updated. Thus, the main entry on the Soviet Union in the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA (1979) mentions the 1977 Constitution, but the entry on Russian/Soviet law, which is otherwise excellent, does not bring its coverage up to date on the latest constitution. The BRITANNICA MACROPEDIA entry on history is particularly good. Much more serious is the use of 1960 data on the Soviet Union in a 1982 edition of COMPTON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA AND FACT INDEX, for this gives a totally inaccurate picture of life in that country. While the entry in LANDS AND PEOPLES (1981) has a clearly written and informative text, the photographs date back to the sixties and the text itself needs to be made more current. The encyclopedias written for more advanced students generally use more recent data and information. However, suggested reading lists often do not include publications from the last five years. Special topic encyclopedias should not be overlooked. For example, the coverage of the Soviet government is very good in the WORLD ENCYCLOPEDIA OF POLITICAL SYSTEMS AND PARTIES, Vol. II (1983). Likewise, good commentary on the Soviet space program can be found in the MCGRAW-HILL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Vol. XII (1982). There are special, multi-volume encyclopedias devoted to the Soviet Union, Russian/Soviet history, etc., but most of these will not be available to high school students, nor will they have need for them at this stage of their studies. For this reason, the annotated reference section begins with single-volume reference books. Since good visuals enhance the study of any society, sections on historical and contemporary images in photography as well as a few good resources on the art and architecture of the country are also included here.

B. SINGLE VOLUME REFERENCES

Akir, Shirin. ISLAMIC PEOPLES OF THE SOVIET UNION. 467 pages. Boston, Kegan Paul International, 1983. ISBN 0-7103-0025-2. $50.00. A good introduction helps the reader understand Islam and how it is practiced in the Soviet Union. The Islamic peoples are then discussed in individual chapters focusing on historical background, language and religion. Most of this material is hard to find elsewhere.

Brown, Archie, et al. THE CAMBRIDGE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RUSSIA AND THE USSR. 492 pages. New York, Cambridge University Press, 1982. Illus. Maps. ISBN 0-521-23168-9. $37.50. Without a doubt, this is the best single-volume reference book currently available. Thanks to good indexing, students should have no difficulty finding information on topics as diverse as BAM, Catherine the Great, censorship, mineral resources, national languages, Sholokhov, and sports. The quality of the entries, which are all signed, is uniformly high.

Horack, Stephan M. THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDE TO RECOMMENDED BOOKS FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED LIBRARIES AND SCHOOL MEDIA CENTERS. 373 pages. Littleton, CO, Libraries Unlimited, 1985. ISBN 0-87287-469-9. Short annotations and selectivity among the possible choices make this a valuable reference for the audience suggested in its title.

Jensen, Robert G., Shabad, Theodore, and Wright, Arthur W. SOVIET NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE WORLD ECONOMY. 686 pages. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1983. ISBN 0-226-39831-5. $100.00. This massive volume consisting of 31 chapters, each an original contribution, will be available only in research or large public libraries. While a few sections are very technical, there is much clearly conveyed information on Soviet natural resources and their impact on both the domestic economy and world trade. For advanced students and teachers only.

McCrea, Barbara, Plan, Jack C. and Klein, George. THE SOVIET AND EAST EUROPEAN POLITICAL DICTIONARY. 367 pages. Santa Barbara, CA, ABC Clio Information Services, 1984. ISBN 0-87436-347-0. Paper. $30.00. Nearly 300 terms are grouped alphabetically within eight subject matter chapters with ample cross references. Each definition is followed by a lucidly written explanatory paragraph giving historical development, making comparisons and providing other relevant information. This is an excellent reference tool for use with introductory courses on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Morey, George. SOVIET UNION: THE LAND AND ITS PEOPLE. 63 pages. Macdonald Educational, 1976. ISBN 0-382-06103-9. $12.68. Although there is a minimum of commentary here, this book's attractive layout and selection of topics ranging from historical figures and events to daily life will appeal to middle school students. All of the books in this series emphasize the positive and this one is no exception.

Paxton, John. COMPANION TO RUSSIAN HISTORY. 503 pages. New York, Facts on File, 1983. ISBN 0-87196-771-5. $21.95. More than 2500 entries identify places, events, concepts and important figures from the tenth century through the end of the Khrushchev era. In addition there are 18 maps, a 16-page chronology and a select bibliography.

Scherer, John L. USSR: FACTS AND FIGURES ANNUAL. Volume Eight. 300 pages. Gulf Breeze, FL, Academic International Press, 1984. ISBN 0-87659-081-5. $64.50. Based on data drawn from official, private sector and international sources in addition to articles by specialists in many fields, this annual statistical handbook presents current data, news items, a few short articles on new programs, and reproductions of graphs.

Schulze, Fred, and Gordon Livermore. THE USSR TODAY: PERSPECTIVES FROM THE SOVIET PRESS. 313 pages. Columbus, OH, Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 1985. ISBN 0-913601-76-4. $15.00. This compilation of translations from articles that have appeared in the Soviet press is an invaluable source because the articles have been carefully selected to provide not only official Soviet policy statements but Soviets' views of the problems and challenges faced by their own society. The 14 topics covered range from politics and demographics to social problems. Each article has a useful short introduction giving essential background information (see page 42).

Shoemaker, M. Wesley. THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE, 1984. 179 pages. Styker Publications, 1984. A yearly publication of the "World Today" series, about a quarter of the handbook focuses on Russian/Soviet history. Although its editors claim that it is updated each year, readers should be warned that the difference between the 1983 and 1984 editions is minimal.

THE SOVIET UNION. 264 pages. Washington, D.C., Congressional Quarterly, 1982. ISBN 0-87187-232-2. Paper. $9.75. Summaries of Russian/Soviet history such as are found in the first half of this book are available elsewhere; the rest of the material is not. Especially valuable are the biographical sketches of past and present leaders (including brief biographies of American policy makers who have been prominent in dealing with the Soviets) and a document section, which includes summit statements, trade agreements, SALT treaties, the Helsinki Final Act, and statements by American and Soviet leaders. A chronological listing of major events from 1900 to 1982 adds to the usefulness of this publication.

Terras, Victor, ed. HANDBOOK OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE. 558 pages. New Haven, Yale University, 1985. ISBN 0-300-030155-6. Identifies authors and movements (see page 91).

C. HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY IMAGES IN PHOTOGRAPHS

1. RUSSIAN EMPIRE AND REVOLUTION

Allshouse, Robert H., ed. PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE TSAR: THE PIONEERING PHOTOGRAPHS OF SERGEI MIKHAILOVICH PROKUDIN-GORSKII COMISSIONED BY TSAR NICHOLAS II. 216 pages. New York, The Dial Press, 1983. ISBN 0-385-27927-2. Paper. $29.95.

Lyons, Marvin. RUSSIA IN ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS, 1960-1920. 211 pages. Boston, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1977. ISBN 0-7100-9243-1. Paper. $13.95.

Obolensky, Chloe. THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE: A PORTRAIT IN PHOTOGRAPHS. 343 pages. New York, Random House, 1979. ISBN 0-394-41029-7. $24.95.

A multitude of ethnic groups, social classes, life styles and living conditions are chronicled in these superb collections of photographs of Russia in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Any one of them would be an excellent resource for a school library.

Grabbe, Alexander. THE PRIVATE WORLD OF THE LAST TSAR: IN THE PHOTOGRAPHS AND NOTES OF GENERAL COUNT GRABBE. 192 pages. Boston, Little, Brown, 1985. ISBN 0-316-32271-7. $25.00.

Vyrubova, Anna, ed. THE ROMANOV FAMILY ALBUM. Introduction by Robert K. Massie. Research by Marilyn Pfeifer Sezey. New York, Vendome Press, 1982. ISBN 0-86565-019-5. $25.00.

These collections reveal the privileged life of the upper nobility and provide glimpses into the life of the royal family.

Kochan, Lionel. THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. 125 pages. New York, G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1971. Out of print. More than 200 illustrations in this small book (9" X 7") present a pictorial history through the use of reproductions of etchings, paintings and poster art in addition to photographs. The period covered is broader than indicated by the title for about a fifth of the book focuses on the period before 1917.

2. EARLY YEARS OF THE SOVIET STATE

Shudakov, Grigory, et al. PIONEERS OF SOVIET PHOTOGRAPHY. 255 pages. New York, Thames and Hudson, 1983. ISBN 0-500-540-95-0. 20 pounds. Ranging from photographs of revolutionary leaders to peasants wearing bast shoes as they arrived in Moscow in 1936, this is an extraordinary collection of photojournalism. The excitement of the period is captured well in the photographs of construction projects.

For unofficial photographs of destitute people, queues, the destruction of churches and other such topics, one would need to consult a book long out of print: Abbe, James E. I PHOTOGRAPH RUSSIA. George G. Harrap and Company, 1935. Additional photographs of this period and World War II are available in THE COLLECTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE.

3. WORLD WAR II

Bethell, Nicholas, _et al._ RUSSIA BESIEGED. 208 pages. Alexandria, VA, Time-Life, 1977. ISBN 0-8094-2470-3. $14.95.

Shaw, John, _et al._ RED ARMY RESURGENT. 203 pages. Alexandria, VA, Time-Life, 1979. ISBN 0-8094-2518-1. $14.95.

Simmons, Gerald, _et al._ VICTORY IN EUROPE. 210 pages. Alexandria, VA, Time-Life, 1982. ISBN 0-8094-3403-2. $14.95.

Ziemke, Earl F., _et al._ THE SOVIET JUGGERNAUT. 203 pages. Alexandria, VA, Time-Life, 1980. ISBN 0-8094-3387-7. $14.95.

Soviet historians have complained that American textbooks downplay the role of their country in the defeat of Germany and ignore heavy Soviet losses. These excellent books with vivid photographs and good commentary wil compensate for any such omissions. Senior high students should be encouraged to read the text. Younger students may find BATTLE OF STALINGRAD, by G.C. Conrad (Children's Press, 1981) and SIEGE OF LENINGRAD, by R. Conrad Stein (Children's Press, 1983) more manageable.

Shub, Boris and Bernard Quint. SINCE STALIN: A PHOTO HISTORY OF OUR TIME. 175 pages. Swen Publications, Inc., 1951. Although out-of-print and reflecting the biases of the Cold War mentality, this book is included because its pages offer good photojournalism from the period of the Russo-Japanese War through the fall of East European countries under the domination of Communist governments in the period after World War II.

4. RECENT DECADES

Blum, Dieter (photographs) and Mikhailov, N.N. (text). RUSSIA: THE LAND AND PEOPLES OF THE SOVIET UNION. 185 pages. New York, Harry A. Abrams, Inc., 1980. ISBN 0-8109-1552-9. Excellent photographs are accompanied by an exuberant text by a Soviet who is proud of his country. Informative commentaries to the photographs enhance this book.

Cartier-Bresson, Henri. ABOUT RUSSIA. 141 pages. New York, Viking Press, 1975. ISBN 0-670-100-61-7. Wonderful pictures of Soviet humanity taken in the 70s by this renowned French photographer express well the many contrasting realities encountered in the Soviet Union.

Gruliow, Leo. MOSCOW. 200 pages. Time-Life International, 1977. ISBN 0-8094-2274-3. $14.95. Gruliow's perspective is that of an American who lived and worked in Moscow in the 30s, 40s, 50s and 70s. While looking at these photographs of life in that city rather than its monuments, students may become intrigued by the commentary, which can greatly contribute to our understanding of Soviet Russians.

Kaiser, Robert G., and Kaiser, Hannah Jopling. RUSSIA: FROM THE INSIDE. 186 pages. New York, E.P. Dutton, 1980. ISBN 0-525-47632-6. Paper. $10.95. The photographs, most of which were taken by professional Soviet photographers before they left their homeland, have an emotionalism often lacking in tourist snapshots and official photographs. The text, as sweeping as the photographs attempts to characterize daily life while providing a historical perspective and describing some policies of the Soviet government.

McDowell, Bart. JOURNEY ACROSS RUSSIA: THE SOVIET UNION TODAY. 361 pages. Washington, DC, National Geographic Society, 1977. ISBN 0-87044-220-1. $14.75. Outstanding coverage of the ranges in the physical geography of the Soviet Union and the diversity of its peoples makes this book especially useful for its visual images.

Morath, Inge, and Miller, Arthur. IN RUSSIA. 240 pages. New York, Viking Press, 1969. Although out-of-print, this book can be found in many public libraries and is included because of its specific focus on writers and artists. Among the more than 150 photographs are intimate pictures of writers prominent in the 60s (some of whom are now living in the West), a series of places described by Dostoevsky in CRIME AND PUNISHMENT, and the homes of Tolstoy, Pasternak, and Tchaikovsky. Miller's descriptions of the country and especially of his conversations with writers and others are illuminating.

St. George, George. SOVIET DESERTS AND MOUNTAINS. 181 pages. Netherlands, Time-Life International, 1974. ISBN 0-8094-2012-0. $12.95. The photographs of the physical geography of this part of the Soviet Union lying between the Middle East and the Far East are often dramatic as they reveal its topography and wildlife. The people who inhabit this sparsely populated area are found only in the text, where St. George describes his visit to the region.

Sinclair, Marianne. RUSSIA. Introduction by Heinrich Boll and Valentin Katayev. 188 pages. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1970. ISBN 0-671-22433-6. $29.95. Good photographs and an adulatory text present the achievements of the Soviet peoples from diverse regions of the country. This book presents only the positive and this gives an added poignant note to the photograph of Rostropovich, who is identified as Honored Peoples' Artist of the Soviet Union, for in 1978 he was stripped of his citizenship.

Sichov, Vladimir (photographs), and Silianoff, Eugene (text). THE RUSSIANS. 195 pages. Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1981. ISBN 0-316-78951-8. $17.50. The photographs in this book were smuggled out of the Soviet Union in the 70s and do not offer a balanced portrait of that country. Although there are some wonderful human interest photos, the emphasis in the pictures and especially in the text is almost exclusively on negative facets of Soviet society.

SOVIET ALMANAC. Compiled and edited by Novosti Press. 269 pages. New York, Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich, 1981. ISBN 0-15-683923-7. Paper. $10.95. Photographers and editors from the official Soviet Press Agency present the Soviet Union as they wish us to see it. It is a shame that a book covering the geography of the USSR does not contain a single map. The text must be approached with caution for it contains some very misleading statements.

THE SOVIET UNION. By the editors of Time-Life Books. "Library of Nations" series. 160 pages. Alexandria, VA, Time-Life Books, 1984. ISBN 0-8094-5302-9. $14.95 (see page 31).

D. ART AND ARCHITECTURE

Andrews, Peter. THE RULERS OF RUSSIA. 167 pages. Denver, CO, Stonehenge Books, 1983. ISBN 0-86706-051-4. Artistic and architectural achievements as well as historical events are the subject of the five chapters of this book devoted to the reigns of Ivan IV, Mikhail Romanov, Peter the Great, Catherine II and Nicholas II. Even detailed filigree work is clear in the high-quality photographs.

Bortoli, Georges. MOSCOW AND LENINGRAD OBSERVED. 154 pages. New York, Oxford University Press, 1975. ISBN 0-19-51809-3. Full color photographs are coordinated with an informative text, which uses bold face type to help the reader quickly find commentary on the subject of each picture. Although the focus is on architectural monuments, there are enough photographs of people to convey a human image of each city as well as a sense of its history.

Brumfield, William. GOLD IN AZURE. 429 pages. Boston, Godine, 1983. ISBN 0-87923-435-9. $60.00. Splendid photographs by the author illustrate Russian architecture from the early churches through the recent Soviet period. The quality of the illustrations is matched by a clearly written text.

Fronek, Thomas, ed. THE HORIZON BOOK OF THE ARTS OF RUSSIA. 383 pages. New York, American Heritage Publishing Co., 1970. ISBN 0-8281-0100-0. Although out of print, this valuable resource should be available in many libraries. It is an outstanding collection of photographs, reproductions of Russian and Soviet art, poetry, stage designs, and even film stills with informative essays, maps, and even a genealogy of the tsars.

German, Mikhail, ed. ART OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION. 241 pages. New York, Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1979. ISBN 0-8109-0675-9. Material in this book, which was prepared by Aurora Art Publishers in Leningrad, includes photographs taken in 1918-21, posters, book illustrations, stamps and other art forms. Teachers will find the selection of posters especially useful in discussing this period with students.

Hamilton, George. THE ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF RUSSIA. Third edition. 415 pages. New York, Penguin Books, 1983. ISBN 0-14-056006-4. $18.95. Paper. This encyclopedic volume covers Russian art and architecture from its beginnings through the second decade of the 20th century. While it is a good resource for teachers, other books with large photographs in color will be needed in the classroom.

Klimova, Nina T. FOLK EMBROIDERY OF THE USSR. 125 pages. New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., 1981. ISBN 0-442-24464-9. $19.95. The art form most frequently practiced by women for many centuries was embroidery. The illustrations in this book are excellent and the text gives good background information on different traditions developed in the Slavic areas, the Caucasus, Central Asia and Siberia. A good book devoted exclusively to Russian embroidery is EMBROIDERY OF ALL RUSSIA by Mary Gostelow, published by Scribner's Sons in 1977.

Pronin, Alexander, and Pronin, Barbara. RUSSIAN FOLK ARTS. 192 pages. San Diego, A.S. Barnes and Co., 1975. ISBN 0-498-01276-X. Good introduction to Russian folk arts. For practical directions on how to make Ukrainian pysanky (Easter eggs) and Byelorussion straw designs, consult ART FROM MANY HANDS by Jo Miles Schuman.

Voldarsky, Vsevolod, ed. THE TRETYAKOV GALLERY, MOSCOW. 328 pages. London, Collet's, 1979. ISBN 0-317-14327-1. $60.00 Also TRETYAKOV GALLERY: PAINTINGS. 192 pages. ISBN 0-317-14328-X. $39.00. Russian art from icons to paintings of the early 1960s is covered in these volumes. A one-page essay accompanies each illustration.

IV. RUSSIAN AND SOVIET LITERATURE

There is no need to make the case that Russian writers have made enormous contributions to world literature. We have tried here to avoid suggesting too many writers, and to focus on those works which are short, which are readily available, and which provide insight into the Russian/Soviet way of life. There are numerous collections of Russian short stories and an abundance of critical works, for example, but we thought that to list them all would be less useful than to suggest the ones that we consider most appropriate.

A. FOLK TALES AND STORIES

Downing, Charles. RUSSIAN TALES AND LEGENDS. 215 pages. Reprint of 1956 edition. New York, Oxford University Press, 1978. ISBN 0-19-274106-3. $14.95. This collection includes heroic poems, (byliny), as well as folk tales, including such favorites as "Fair Vasilissa and Baba Yaga" and "The Firebird." There is no introduction, nor are there explanatory notes.

Morton, Miriam, ed. A HARVEST OF RUSSIAN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE. 474 pages. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1967. ISBN 0-520-01745-5. Paper. $8.95. This collection includes poetry, short stories, and excerpts from longer works. The introduction gives an overview of children's literature in the Soviet Union, including works translated from English.

Riordan, James. TALES FROM CENTRAL RUSSIA: RUSSIAN TALES, BOOK ONE. 286 pages. Kestrel Books, England. Penguin Books, 1976. ISBN 0-670-69154-2. This collection includes a commentary on folk tales that provides a bit of historical background, as well as a large and varied selection.

RUSSIAN FOLK TALES. Compiled by Alexander Afanasyev. Translated by Robert Chandler. Illustrated by Ivan I. Bilibin. 78 pages. New York, Shambhala/Random House, 1980. ISBN 0-394-71234-S. Paper. $9.95. What makes this collection special are the reproductions of the extraordinary illustrations by one of the world's greats, Bilibin, who worked at the turn of the century.

B. LITERATURE WRITTEN BEFORE THE REVOLUTION

Chekhov, Anton. THE PORTABLE CHEKHOV. New York, Penguin, 1977. ISBN 0-14-015035-8. Paper. $7.95. Also, SEVEN SHORT NOVELS. New York, Norton, 1971. ISBN 0-393-00552-6. Paper. $8.95. Of all the Russian writers of the 19th century, Chekhov is the only one who portrays the total spectrum of Russian society. There are stories about peasants, clergy, intelligentsia, aristocracy, the professions (he himself was a physician), the relations between the sexes, as well as urban and country life. Furthermore, many of the stories are short, and lend themselves to the classroom. Particularly recommended are: "The Peasants" (about the peasant milieu); "The Bishop" (clergy); "The Duel" (intelligentsia, clergy); "A Woman's Kingdom" (about the plight of a wealthy heiress.)

Pushkin, Alexander. COMPLETE PROSE TALES OF ALEXANDER PUSHKIN. New York, Norton, 1968. ISBN 0-393-00465-1. Paper. $9.95. Particularly recommended are his short stories: "The Queen of Spades," about gambling and the interaction between German and Russian sensibilities, and "The Captain's Daughter," based on the Pugachev rebellion. Pushkin's poem, "The Bronze Horseman," about Peter the Great and his monumental statue is another favorite, but must be sought elsewhere.

Tolstoy, Leo. THE GREAT SHORT WORKS OF TOLSTOY. New York, Harper and Row. ISBN 0-06-083071-9. Paper. $3.37. Tolstoy's works are set in Russia, but are universal in significance. "The Death of Ivan Ilich" is one of the greatest short stories ever written on the subject of death and dying. Of interest might be "Hadzi Murat" which presents real historical figures (Nicholas 1 and Hadzi Murat), as it portrays the clash between Russian and Tatar culture, and between the bureaucrat and the free spirit. (Both are in THE GREAT SHORT WORKS.) Tolstoy has also provided an extraordinary picture of combat and warfare, and the psychological experience of being under fire in "The Sebastopol Stories." For these, see Bayley, John, ed. THE PORTABLE TOLSTOY. New York, Penguin, 1978. ISBN 0-14-015091-9. Paper. $7.95.

Turgenev, Ivan. FATHERS AND SONS. Translated by Rosemary Edmonds. New York, Penguin Books, 1965. ISBN 0-14-044147-6. $2.95. This is a classic novel of the conflict of generations within a family, as well as a study of the mentality of the radical "nihilist" generation of the 1860's. The protagonist, Bazarov, is one of the most famous heroes in Russian literature.

C. LITERATURE OF THE SOVIET PERIOD

Babel, Isaac. COLLECTED STORIES, Walter Morrison trans. New York, New American Library, nd. ISBN 0-452-00778-8. Paper. $7.95. Babel's very short stories, especially those of "Red Cavalry and Other Stories," written in the late 1920s are set at the time of the Civil War and depict it as horror and spectacle. Babel writes about the experience of being a Jew at the mercy of anti-Semitic cossacks. Particularly recommended are: "My First Goose," "Gdali" and "My Dovecote." The latter is an extraordinary account of a pogrom from a child's point of view.

Baranskaya, Natalya. "The Alarm Clock in the Cupboard," in REDBOOK, March, 1971. This story caused a stir when it appeared in the Soviet Union for its frank portrayal of a week in the life of a Soviet woman. It is recommended not so much for literary value but for its glimpse of real life.

Gladkov, F. V. CEMENT. 311 pages. A.S. Arthur and C. Ashleigh, translators. New York, Ungar, 1966. ISBN 0-8044-6178-3. Paper. $7.95. This novel is a classic example of "socialist realism" and portrays both the excitement and difficulties of socialist construction in the early 1920s.

Shalamov, Varlam. GRAPHITE. Translated by John Glad. New York, Norton, 1981. ISBN 0-393-01476-2. $14.95. Also KOLYMA TALES. Translated by John Glad. New York, Norton, 1982. ISBN 0-393-00077-X. Paper. $5.95. Short stories, fictionalized accounts of life in Stalin's camp system.

Solzhenitsyn, Alexander. ONE DAY IN THE LIFE OF IVAN DENISOVICH. 210 pages. New York, Bantam Books, 1984. ISBN 0-553-24777-8. Paper. $2.95. This book caused a great stir when it was published in the Soviet Union in 1962. It gives a short, easy-to-read account of one day in the life a man in one of Stalin's camps. Short stories of Solzhenitsyn are also recommended, particularly "For the Good of the Cause, and "Matryona's House". His GULAG ARCHIPELAGO (Parts One and Two. Translated by Thomas P. Whitney. New York, Harper and Row, 1974. ISBN 0-06-013914-5. $20.14) is a painstakingly put-together factual account of the world of Soviet prison camps. THE FIRST CIRCLE (New York, Bantam, 1976. ISBN 0-553-24623-2. Paper. $4.50), set in one of the camps for intellectual workers, is probably too long a novel for most students, but chapters 18-21 can be used separately for their portrait of Stalin. Neither FIRST CIRCLE nor GULAG were published in the USSR.

Trifonov, Iuri. ANOTHER LIFE: THE HOUSE ON THE EMBANKMENT. Translated by Michael Glenny. 368 pages. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1983. ISBN 0-671-24266-0. $16.95. The stories in this collection were published in the Soviet Union in the 1970s by one of its finest and most respected writers.

Vladimov, Georgi. FAITHFUL RUSLAN: THE STORY OF A GUARD DOG. 220 pages. Translated by Michael Glenny. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1979. This is the story of a dog, well-trained as a guard for one of the Soviet camps. Bewildered by the camp's dissolution, Ruslan struggles to adapt to a new way of life in which many of his most valued characteristics do not seem to fit. Some say Vladimov has presented a perfect portrait of the popular mentality created by Stalinism. An out-of-print book worth looking for. An excerpt from it appears in Clarence Brown's anthology listed below.

Voinovich, Vladimir. THE LIFE AND EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF PRIVATE IVAN CHONKIN. Translated by Richard Lourie. 316 pages. New York, Farrar, Strauss and Giroux, 1976. ISBN 0-374-51752-5. Paper. $7.95. A humorous spoof on life in the Soviet army among the bureaucrats. His THE IVANKIAD (144 pages. New York, Farrar, Straus, Giroux, 1977. ISBN 0-374-51398-8. $5.95) is a mock epic account, based on a true incident, of the struggle for an apartment in Moscow.

Zamiatin, Evgenii, WE. New York, Dutton. ISBN 0-525-47039-5. Paper. $4.95. This anti-utopian novel preceded George Orwell's 1984. Its Russian author sensed the implications of a utopia based on the collective. Short and appropriate for high school readers.

Zoshchenko, Mikhail. NERVOUS PEOPLE AND OTHER SATIRES. 480 pages. Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1975. ISBN 0-253-20192-6. Paper. $4.95. A famous satirist of the early Soviet period who writes about the confusion of the "little guy" in the face of Soviet reality. These stories are very short. Particularly recommended are "The Bathhouse" and "Poverty."

D. BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND ANTHOLOGIES

Brown, Clarence ed. TWENTIETH CENTURY RUSSIAN READER. 599 pages. New York, Penguin Books, 1985. ISBN 0-14-015-100-1. Paper. $7.95. This anthology contains the editor's favorites: some poetry, some short stories, some excerpts from longer works. All were written in the 20th century, so that authors range from Tolstoy and Gorky to Voinovich and Sasha Sokolov.

Brown, Edward, ed. RUSSIAN LITERATURE SINCE THE REVOLUTION. 400 pages. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1982. ISBN 0-674-78204-6. Paper. $9.95. This general survey of 20th century Russian literature is well-written and provides reliable information about the major figures.

Crouch, Martin, and Porter, Robert. UNDERSTANDING SOVIET POLITICS THROUGH LITERATURE. 300 pages. Winchester, MA, Allen Unwin, 1984. ISBN 0-04-3201-58-X. Paper. $9.95. Excerpts from literary works written during the Brezhnev era are used to illustrate topics such as ideology, Stalinism, tradition, the economy, and religion. Each section ends with suggestions for readings dealing directly with the topic and other related literary works.

Mehnert, Klaus. THE RUSSIANS AND THEIR FAVORITE BOOKS. 296 pages. Stanford, Hoover Press Publications, 1983. ISBN 0-8179-7821-6. $19.95. This book is hard to classify. Mehnert undertook an informal survey of Russians he met during visits in 1981, 1982 and 1983 to find out what contemporary authors they read most. He then discusses those authors and their works to speculate about what it might be that makes them popular today in the Soviet Union.

Mirsky, D.S. A HISTORY OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE: FROM ITS BEGINNINGS TO 1900. Edited by Francis J. Whitfield. New York, Random House, 1958. ISBN 0-394-72730-6. Paper. $3.95. This is the standard history of Russian literature up the beginning of the twentieth century.

Proffer, Carl L. ANTHOLOGY OF CONTEMPORARY RUSSIAN PROSE. 430 pages. Ann Arbor, MI, Ardis, 1982. ISBN 0-99233-597-9. Paper. $9.95. Excellent collection, includes writers presently popular and published in the Soviet Union.

Reavey, George, editor and translator. THE NEW RUSSIAN POETS 1953-1968. An Anthology. 292 pages. Boston, Marion Boyars, 1981. ISBN 0-7-145-2715-7 $9.95 This bilingual edition provides representative samples of the work of poets ranging from Pasternak to Voznesensky, and Yevtushenko, as well as of the popular baladeer Bulat Okudzhava.

Richards, David, ed. THE PENGUIN BOOK OF RUSSIAN SHORT STORIES. New York, Penguin, 1981. ISBN 0-14-004816-2. Paper. $4.50. The best single collection of classic Russian short stories of the 19th and 20th centuries.

Slonim, Marc. SOVIET RUSSIAN LITERATURE: WRITERS AND PROBLEMS, 1917-1967. Slonim has written chapters on the major authors.

Terras, Victor, ed. HANDBOOK OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE. 558 pages. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1985. ISBN 0-300-03155-6. An encyclopedia of information on authors, literary movements and important social and historical events as they relate to, and are reflected in, Russian literature. A useful reference of high scholarly standard.

V. MAPS AND ATLASES

Because of the great size of the Soviet Union, the world's largest political unit, the scale of a printed map and the projection used by the cartographer are next in importance to accuracy and readability. According to cartographer J.C. Dewdney (see below), "the problem of size is exacerbated by shape. A rectangle precisely enclosing the USSR measures at a ratio of 1.8 to 1, because it covers so much greater distance from west to east than from north to south." However, those are not the usual proportional dimensions of atlas pages or maps.

The following specialized atlases should be used along with a fine visual map of the present-day USSR.

A. RUSSIA/USSR IN SPECIALIZED ENGLISH LANGUAGE ATLASES

Catchpole, Brian. A MAP HISTORY OF RUSSIA. Maps and diagrams by Regmarad. Reprinted with additions in 1982. 122 pages. London, Heinemann, 1982. ISBN 0-435-31157-3. $7.00. 51 maps or charts (black and white) with one page of text for each. Paper. Grade: 10 and up. Period: 800 A.D. - 1975. The charts and maps with their many arrows and complicated graphics require closer attention than the well-organized text (see page 3).

Chew, Allen F. AN ATLAS OF RUSSIAN HISTORY: ELEVEN CENTURIES OF CHANGING BORDERS. Revised edition. 127 pages. 37 maps (black and white) with 1-3 pages of text per map. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1970. ISBN 0-300-01445-7. Paper. $10.95. Grade: 11 and up. Period: 878 A.D. - 1956. Detailed maps show the territory added by war or annexation as well as the whole country when needed. Included are maps of zones of vegetation, climate and precipitation. The text assumes knowledge of names of historical persons and places, and gives no social history.

Dewdney, J.C. USSR IN MAPS. 128 pages. 49 double page spreads of one page of text and facing page of maps and diagrams (black and white). New York, Holmes & Meir, 1982. ISBN 0-8419-0760-9. $32.50. Grade: 11 and up. Emphasis: Physical, Human, Economic, Regional. The sources are largely British, giving a tremendous amount of current information.

Gilbert, Martin. RUSSIAN HISTORY ATLAS. Cartographic consultant Arthur Banks. 146 maps (black and white). New York, Macmillan, 1972. Grade: 9 and up. Period: 800 B.C. to 1970 A.D. There is a bibliography of sources used, and a detailed index by the author. The maps are straightforward and easy to understand. Much information is concentrated in small boxes on most pages. Worth using though not current. NOTE: Neither the above title nor the following are listed in the latest BOOKS IN PRINT. However, Social Studies School Services lists ATLAS OF RUSSIAN HISTORY by Gilbert, published by Dorset Press. $5.98. ISBN 0-9604594-88029. Dorset Press is part of Marlborough Books, San Diego, CA.

SOVIET UNION IN MAPS. Cartographic editor Harold Fullard. 33 maps (color) with one column of text for each. Distributed by Denoyer-Geppert for George Philip & Son, Ltd., Chicago, 1972. ISBN 0-87453-81052. $4.25. Paper. Grade: 9 up. Emphasis: physical and economic information only. No maps on history. Climate, vegetation, agriculture, minerals, population, physical maps of USSR in six area maps. Fine color delineation. Succinct. There are no page numbers.

USSR ENERGY ATLAS. 79 pages. Washington, D.C., CIA, 1985. Stock number 041-015-00-157-4. $13.00. Price subject to change. Excellent maps, photographs and graphs. To order, contact the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

B. RUSSIA/USSR IN GENERAL ATLASES

Evaluations of general English-language world atlases can be found in KISTER'S ATLAS BUYING GUIDE, published by Oryx Press in 1984, price $38.50: a most valuable guide. The following entries mention only the treatment of the USSR in the most useful general atlases.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ATLAS. 568 pages, 319 pages of maps. Chicago, Rand McNally, 1981. 11 1/2" x 15". ISBN 0-528-83150-X. $100. Truly international in scope (text in five languages), this atlas is one of the best, with maps from several cartographers including Phillips. Place names are transliterated with 29 pages of "World Thematic Maps" and a full index. One whole section of the atlas covers the USSR in 12 double-page maps: political by area, physical, cultural, key regions, and cities. Only three scales are used; most important for making comparisons.

TIMES ATLAS OF THE WORLD: COMPREHENSIVE EDITION. 512 pages, 244 pages of maps. New York, Harper and Row, 1983. 12 1/2" x 18". ISBN 0-8129-0906-2. $139.95. "Best in the land, bar none" says Kister, with more maps by Bartholomew, and 41 pages of world introductory material. USSR delineated in 10 double-page plates in variable scales. Easier to read than the NEW INTERNATIONAL, but not as detailed.

GOODE'S WORLD ATLAS. 384 pages, 234 pages of maps. Chicago, Rand McNally, 1982. 9" x 11 1/2". ISBN 0-528-83061-9. Paper. $9.97 to school libraries. Numerous thematic world maps and pages on projections precede area maps of which there are five on parts of the Soviet Union. Included too are two maps each on Moscow and Leningrad, plus a page of industrial and economic maps of the USSR.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC ATLAS OF THE WORLD. 386 pages, 200 pages of maps. Washington, D.C., National Geographic, 1981. 12 1/2" x 18 1/2". ISBN 0-87044-347-X. $37.20. The four maps of the Soviet Union are in two-point equidistant projection. Very full of transliterated names but little of physical features.

BRITANNICA ATLAS carries the same maps as are published in the NEW INTERNATIONAL ATLAS, but it is smaller (11 1/2" x 15") and costs $64.50.

Most atlases beyond the ones mentioned above include only two maps of the Soviet Union, one each of the European and Asian USSR, regardless of size, price, or basic cartographer.

C. RUSSIA/USSR IN MAPS

National Geographic Educational Services, Dept. 84, Washingon, D.C. 20036. SOVIET UNION #02827. 1981. No index. 1 inch : 160 miles. 37" x 23". $3.00 paper, $4.00 plastic-coated.

National Geographic. PEOPLES OF THE SOVIET UNION #02828. 1976. Descriptive notes and illustrations on two sides. 1 inch : 189 mi. 37" X 23". $3.00 paper, $4.00 plastic-coated.

USSR AND ADJACENT LANDS. A Wenschow map, formerly distributed by Denoyer-Geppert, now Rand McNally, New York. 1 : 6,000,000. 64" X 44". $142.50.

USSR SUMMARY MAPS. Produced by U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Order from U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. Stock number 041-015-00096-9. 12 maps on one fold-out sheet, covering population, industries, ethnic groups, power, etc. 23" X 31". $3.50.

American Map Company. USSR WALL MAP. Reference #8814. Shows separate states of the Soviet Union, cities, rivers, mountains, boundaries. 1" : 120 miles. 42" X 29". $1.75.

MAPS ON FILE. New York, Facts on File, 1984. Several hundred reproducible maps of all parts of the world, updated where necessary. Thirty or forty were updated for the current edition. Includes 24 on the USSR, covering Soviet Arms Expenditures, Coal Reserves, Non-Cultivated Lands, Literacy Tables, etc. 8 1/2" X 11". $145.00.

Beyond the maps listed above, fine maps of the USSR are produced by Bartholomew, Freytag-Berndt, Hallwag, Hildebrand, Kummerly & Fry, Nagel, Ravenstein (sometimes listed as Geographia), etc. Most cover only the Western USSR, usually have fine cartography, use several languages including English, and are not sold individually by the publishers but through map stores. For a list of member map stores in your area, contact the International Map Dealers Association, P.O. Box 1789, Kankee, IL 60901, Attn: Norman Strasma, Executive Director. Information courtesy of Tony Naden, Harvard Square Map Store, Cambridge, MA.

VI. ARTICLES

Good articles on the Soviet Union appear in journals and newspapers widely available in public libraries. Those listed here are but a few of those that have appeared recently. More scholarly articles analyzing the political behavior of the Soviet Union and other aspects of that society appear in such journals as CURRENT HISTORY, FOREIGN POLICY, and the WILSON QUARTERLY. Many of these can be found in the annual edition of WORLD POLITICS published by the Dushkin Group (Sluice Dock, Guilford, CT). This company expects to publish a compilation of articles devoted exclusively to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in the fall of 1985.

Aksyonov, Vassily. "Success and the Soviet Writer." THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW. March 10, 1985. Pages 1 and 34-35. An exiled Russian novelist ponders success Soviet style (both popular and official success) and surveys its effect on a number of writers from Pasternak to Vysotsky.

Brumfield, William. "Russia's Glorious Churches." HISTORIC PRESERVATION. February, 1985. Pages 42-46.

Brumfield, William. "Russia's Churches: Will They Survive?" THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. October, 1982. Pages 67-69.

Daniloff, Ruth. "Letters from Medieval Russia." SCIENCE 83. August, 1983. Pages 52-59.

All of these articles have wonderful visuals and furnish us with insights into the Russian cultural heritage and attempts to preserve its monuments and artifacts.

Galbraith, John Kenneth. "Reflections (Russia)." THE NEW YORKER. September 3, 1984. Pages 54-65. Using reflections on four trips to the Soviet Union between 1959 and 1984, Galbraith offers his personal views and some sensible commentary on the Soviet economy.

Gavrenta, John. "Down on the Farm Soviet Style: An American 4-H Adventure." Photographs by James Tobin and Carol Schmidt. NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC. Number 155. June, 1979. Pages 768-797.

Greenfield, Marc. "Life Among the Russians." THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE. October 24, 1982. Pages 94-99 and 104-108.

Although several years have passed since the American students spent a summer on Soviet collective farms, their reactions retain an authenticity that will appeal to today's students. Greenfield is a young man who worked in Moscow for a year as a translator and his comments will intrigue many students.

Kaiser, Robert. "The USSR: The Generation that Failed." WASHINGTON POST. September 23-24, 1984.

Shipler, David K. "Russia: A People Without Heroes." NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE. October 16, 1983. Pages 29-36.

Both of these men served as correspondents to Moscow for their newspapers. Shipler wrote his article not long after returning from his tour there; Kaiser had been in Moscow in the '70s and wrote his article after a return visit.

Kennan, George. "Reflections (on Soviet-American Relations)." THE NEW YORKER. September 24, 1984. Pages 55-56, 60-63, 65-66, and 71-80. Written in the form of letters to two friends (one American, one Soviet), this is a very strong article by a former ambassador to the Soviet Union and a perceptive scholar of the relations of the superpowers.

Gelb, Leslie H. "What We Know about Russia." NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE. October 28, 1984. Pages 22-25.

Murphy, Cullen. "Watching the Russians." THE ATLANTIC. February, 1983. Pages 33-52.

Students sometimes wonder where and how American experts get their information on the Soviet Union. Both articles provide some answers and the Murphy article in addition to profiling Murray Feshbach, a demographer who has spent many years studying the Soviet Union, gives much information on the development of Soviet studies in this country.

"Detente on the High Seas." LIFE. August, 1983. Pages 42-44 and 48. A short text and large photos tell about a joint U.S.-Soviet fishing venture off the Oregon coast. U.S. trawlers catch the fish, which are then processed on Soviet factory ships.

SCHOLASTIC UPDATE. April 15, 1983. 30 pages. The entire issue is devoted to the Soviet Union. The treatment of topics is adequate, but students of Russian will laugh at the ridiculous statement that the Cyrillic alphabet has no letter "s."

Long, James. "Putting the Soviet Union in Perspective." THE SOCIAL STUDIES. Number 73. May/June, 1982. Pages 120-124.

Mehlinger, Howard D., and Alexander Rabinowitch, editors of a special section. SOCIAL EDUCATION. April, 1981. Pages 232-265.

These articles may be especially helpful to teachers preparing a course or unit on the Soviet Union.

VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. UNIVERSITY RUSSIAN AND EAST EUROPEAN CENTERS

Most of these centers have outreach services, which may include newsletters for teachers, consultation on materials, the loan of print and/or audiovisual materials, workshops, etc. Contact the center nearest to you for details.

Center for Slavic and East European Studies
University of California at Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720
(415) 642-3230

Center for Russian and East European Studies
University of California at Los Angeles
334 Kinsey Hall
Los Angeles, CA 90024
(213) 825-4060

W. Averill Harriman Institute for Advanced
Study of the Soviet Union
Columbia University
International Affairs Building
420 West 118th Street
New York, NY 10027
(212) 280-4623

Soviet and East European Language and Area Center
Harvard University
1737 Cambridge Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
(617) 495-5852

Russian and East European Center
University of Illinois
1208 W. California Avenue
Urbana, IL 61801
(217) 333-1244

Russian and East European Institute
Indiana University
Ballantine Hall 565
Bloomington, IN 47405
(812) 335-7309

Center for Russian and East European Studies
University of Michigan
Lane Hall
204 South State Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
(313) 764-0351

Center for Slavic and East European Languages
Ohio State University
344 Dulles Hall
230 West 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43210
(614) 422-8770

Slavic Language and Area Center
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, PA 19104
(215) 898-7654

Russian and East European Studies Program
University of Pittsburgh
4E-23 Forbes Quadrangle
Pittsburgh, PA 15260
(412) 624-1215
Center for Russian and East European Studies
Stanford University
Room 200, Lou Henry Hoover Building
Stanford, CA 94305
(415) 497-3562

Russian and East European Studies
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, VA 22901
(804) 924-3033

Russian and East European Studies
University of Washington
Jackson School of International Studies
Seattle, WA 98195
(206) 543-4852

B. SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS (NON-PROFIT)

The listing of an organization is not an endorsement of its philosophy or its materials. This section is simply for your information. For further information and prices of materials, please write directly to the organizations.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON EAST-WEST ACCORD
109 11th Street, S.E.
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 546-1700

The American Committee on East-West Accord believes that the security of the U.S. is best served by reducing tensions between East and West and in particular by strengthening public understanding of equitable strategic arms agreements and mutually beneficial programs in science, culture, and trade. A 1983 publication, COMMON SENSE IN U.S.-SOVIET TRADE, includes 18 articles that argue for non-military trade with the Soviet Union.

COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL SECURITY
2000 P Street, N.W., Suite 515
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 833-3140

The Committee for National Security is preparing packets of materials on the Soviet Union and on U.S.-Soviet relations. A packet on Soviet women is now available. The Committee now has available a guide to films on the Soviet Union ($8.50), and will initiate a speaker's bureau referral service in the fall of 1985.

EDUCATORS FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
23 Garden Street
Cambridge, MA 01128
(617) 492-1764

A non-profit membership organization based on the principle that the nuclear age demands new approaches to education. It has focused on teaching about the dangers of nuclear war and has published "Learning About the Soviets: Selected Teaching Resources." 19 pages.

THE GROUND ZERO PAIRING PROJECT
P.O. Box 19049
Portland, OR 07210
(503) 245-3519

The Ground Zero Pairing Project produces educational materials on the Soviet Union (see page 8). The organization also distributes educational materials on arms control and a newsletter called "Linkages," and promotes a project which pairs U.S. and Soviet cities and urges citizens of those cities to exchange packets of materials about themselves and their homes.

INSTITUTE FOR SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS
1608 New Hampshire, N.W.
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 387-3034

The Institute for Soviet-American Relations, with the Friends Committee on National Legislation, issues a newsletter, "Surviving Together," which uses an eclectic approach to report items on trade, tourism, scientific and cultural exchanges, community projects, educational materials, television productions and anything else that may be related to the Soviet Union and the United States. The ISAR is currently updating its HANDBOOK OF ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
US-USSR Church Relations Committee
Room 880, 475 Riverside Drive
New York, NY 10115

The Committee on US-USSR Church Relations works to bring Christians of both nations together to learn from each other by sending groups to the Soviet Union and hosting Soviet delegations to the United States. The Committee rents a videotape of the television documentary "The Church of the Russians," and has published TOGETHER ON THE WAY: THE STORY OF THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE CHURCHES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION.

THE US/USSR YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAM
3103 Washington Street
San Francisco, CA 94115

The US/USSR Youth Exchange Program distributes learning resource packets which include advice for corresponding with Soviet friends.

RUSSIAN PEN FRIEND PROJECT
International Friendship League
55 Mount Vernon St.
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 523-4273

For a fee of $5.00 this organization will match you with a Pen Friend from the Soviet Union. (Only ages 19-35 are available).

C. DISTRIBUTORS OF SOVIET MATERIALS

1. SOVIET EMBASSY AND MISSION

USSR Embassy
1706 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20009

Has a film library (see page 103).

USSR Mission
136 East 67th Street
New York, NY 10021

Distributes pamphlets on a variety of topics from agriculture to sports.

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
Educational Services
162 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016

Rents films, books, pamphlets, slides, photographs, and graphic art.

2. BOOK DISTRIBUTORS

The Soviets publish many books in English translation. Those that might be of special interest to teachers are books on art and architecture or on individual Soviet cities; some have fine visuals. Equally worthwhile are some of the translations of books by Russian and Soviet authors.

Imported Publications
320 West Ohio Street
Chicago, IL 60610

Victor Kamkin Bookstore
149 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10010
or
12224 Parklawn Drive
Rockville, MD 20852

Russica Book Shop
799 Broadway
New York, NY 10003

Szwede Books
Post Office Box 1214
Palo Alto, CA 94302

3. SOVIET LIFE

1706 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20009

A subscription to the magazine SOVIET LIFE costs $9.35 per year. It is sold in the U.S. on the basis of an agreement by which the U.S. publication, AMERIKA, is distributed in the Soviet Union. The visuals in SOVIET LIFE are excellent. The text, of course, is self-promotional.

D. FILM/VIDEO DISTRIBUTORS AND RENTAL LIBRARIES

1. EDUCATIONAL FILMS

There are more than three dozen university films centers across the country that rent educational films. Consult the reference book, EDUCATIONAL FILM LOCATOR OF THE CONSORTIUM OF UNIVERSITY FILM CENTERS AND THE R.R. BOWKER COMPANY, which has an index of films relating to the Soviet Union. Each film is described briefly and a list of the film libraries renting it is given. Or, educators may contact the Film and Video Search at the University of Illinois Film Center, 1325 South Oak Street, Champaign, IL 61820, (217) 333-1360 (Illinois clients may use the toll free number, 800-252-1357). Educators should realize that descriptions of films in catalogs are usually descriptive. Critical annotations of more than 40 films can be found in the new FILM GUIDE, distributed by the Committee for National Security (see page 99). Some Russian and East European Centers at major universities publish their own guides; contact the one nearest to you (see page 97-98).

The following list of distributors of educational films on Russian/Soviet history and the Soviet Union is not complete. Only distributors of five or more films in this area are listed. Note: in some cases films may be rented at a lower cost from a university film center.

Educational Services
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
162 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016

Most of the educational films that are rented by this organization can be obtained without charge from the Soviet Embassy's Film Library. Quality is very uneven.

Films for the Humanities
P.O. Box 2053
Princeton, NJ 08540

Programs on literary figures, the cinema, the theater and music are available in film and video format.

Learning Corporation of America
1350 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10019

LCA both sells and rents its films but it encourages renters to utilize university film libraries.

PBS Video
475 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W.
Washington, DC 20024

Sells and rents videotapes of many programs that have been shown on PBS.

USSR Embassy
Film Library
1706 18th Street. N.W.
Washington, DC 20009

The Film Library loans films without charge but the quality of the films and the service is uneven. It is recommended that teachers preview films before showing them.

2. FEATURE FILMS

Ark's Intervideo
545 Ortega Street
San Francisco, CA 94122

Sells videocassettes of Soviet films. Not all of the films are sub-titled in English, nor is the quality of the image always as clear as one would like.

Corinth Films
410 East 62nd Street
New York, NY 10021

Corinth has a large collection of films produced between 1924 and 1977. Most are in Russian with English subtitles. Among these films are several of opera and ballet productions.

IFEX Films
201 West 52nd Street
New York, NY 10019

IFEX rents Soviet films produced in the '70s and '80s. All have English subtitles. Be sure to ask for classroom rates, which are much lower than those for public showings.

A rather incomplete list of films and their distributors can be found in FEATURE FILMS ON 8MM, 16MM AND VIDEOTAPE, edited by James Limbacher.

Also, see "A Guide to Films About the Soviet Union," a project of the committee for National Security and the W. Averill Harriman Institute for the Advanced Study of the Soviet Union. Forty-one films, all available to the general public, are evaluated. Available from the Committee for National Security, 2000 P Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036 for $8.50.

E. TRAVEL AGENCIES

This is an alphabetical listing of some agencies that promote tours to the Soviet Union. It is not an endorsement.

Academic Travel Abroad
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036

Arranges tours for students and adults; many routes are organized according to themes. Recently has been organizing study programs. Distributes a newsletter.

Anniversary Tours
250 West 57th Street
New York, NY 10107

Organizes special interest group and youth tours.

Citizen Exchange Council
18 East 41st Street
New York, NY 10017

Tours for educational institutions, professional groups and special interest groups. CEC has a newsletter and rents some audiovisual materials.

Counterpart Tours
250 West 57th Street, Suite 1428
New York, NY 10107

A division of Labor Research Association sponsors tours hosted by Soviet trade unions. Tour groups are organized by professions.

International Travel Service
1055 Texas Avenue, Suite 104
College Station, TX 77840

Arranges academic credit seminars and tours.

Pioneer Travel Service
203 Allston Street
Cambridge, MA 02139

Offers camping and driving tours.

Voices of the Future
250 West 57th Street, Suite 1428
New York, NY 10017

Offers youth tours (youth defined as 16 to 35) and a summer language and touring program.

INDEX OF BOOKS REVIEWED - BY AUTHOR

Appignanesi, Richard. 38
Barlow, Pamela. 39
Belasco, Milton Jay. 1
Bialer, Seweryn. 40
Bingham, Margorie Wall. 2
Bronfenbrenner, Urie. 41
Catchpole, Brian. 3
Clark, James I. 4
Cubitt, Heather. 6
"Current Digest of the Soviet Press". 42
D'Encausse, Helene Carrere. 43
Feshbach, Murray. 44
Gerhart, Genevra. 7
Golyakhovsky, Vladimir. 45
Goode, Stephen. 46
Gross, Susan Hill. 2
Ground Zero. 8
Hammond, Harold E. 1
Hansson, Carola. 47
Hartley, L. 9
Hecht, Leo. 48
Hess, Jacqueline. 10
Jackson, Douglas W. 11
Kahn, Kathy. 49
Kennan, George. 50
Killingray, Margaret. 37
Knaus, William A. 51
Kovalevskaya, Sofya. 52
Kublin, Hyman. 12
Lane, Peter. 13
Lawrence, John. 14
Lee, Andrea. 53
Leone, Bruno. 15
Leppert, Ella C. 16
Liden, Karin. 47
Ludlow, Hope T. 17
Mack, Donald W. 18
Massie, Suzanne. 55
McCauley, Martin. 19
Millar, James R. 20
Molander, Earl A. 21, 34
Morton, Miriam. 56
Mowat, Farley. 57
Newby, Eric. 58
O'Connor, Edmund. 37
Parker, W.H. 22
Pimlott, Tamara. 23
Raeff, Marc. 59
Reed, John. 60
Resnick, Abraham. 25, 26
Richards, John. 33
Riha, Thomas. 24

Ritchie, W.K. 27
Robottom, John. 28
Scott, John. 64
Sivachev, Nikolai V. 65
Symons, Leslie. 32
Thubron, Colin. 66
Troyat, Henri. 67
Ustinov, Peter. 68
Vaillant, Janet G. 33
Watson, Jane Werner. 69
Williams, Brian. 35
Wood, Anthony. 36
"World History Program". 37
Yapp, Malcolm. 37
Yakovlev, Nikolai N. 65
Zarate, Oscar. 38

INDEX OF BOOKS REVIEWED - TITLE

THE ABC'S OF SOVIET SOCIALISM (Millar). 20
BIG RED TRAIN RIDE (Newby). 58
THE URALS: AN AMERICAN WORKER IN RUSSIA'S CITY OF STEEL (Scott). 64
THE COLD WAR (Nicolson). 37
COLD WAR: A CONFLICT OF IDEOLOGY AND POWER (Graebner, ed.). 5
COME TO RUSSIA (Williams). 35
COMMUNISM (Leone). 15
DAILY LIFE IN RUSSIA UNDER THE LAST TSAR (Troyat). 67
THE END OF DETENTE? US-SOVIET RELATIONS (Goode). 46
FROM RUSSIA TO USSR: A NARRATIVE AND
  DOCUMENTARY HISTORY (Vaillant, Richards). 33
FRUITS OF OUR LABOR (Kahn). 49
GROUND ZERO EDUCATIONAL PACKAGE FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. 8
GROWING UP IN THE SOVIET UNION (Morton). 56
A HISTORY OF RUSSIA (Lawrence). 14
INSIDE RUSSIAN MEDICINE (Knaus). 51
LAND OF THE FIREBIRD: THE BEAUTY OF OLD RUSSIA (Massie). 55
LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (Mack). 18
LENIN FOR BEGINNERS (Appignanesi). 38
LENIN (Cash, comp.). 54
LENIN: REVOLUTION AND POWER (D'Encausse). 43
A MAP HISTORY OF RUSSIA (Catchpole). 3
MINICOURSE: WHAT ABOUT THE RUSSIANS? (Molander). 21
MODERN RUSSIA (Robottom). 28
MOSCOW WOMEN (Hannson). 47
MY RUSSIA (Ustinov). 68
THE NUCLEAR DELUSION: SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS
  IN THE ATOMIC AGE (Kennan). 50
PETER THE GREAT CHANGES RUSSIA (Raeff, ed.). 59
READINGS IN RUSSIAN CIVILIZATION (Riha, ed.). 24
RUSSIA (Kublin). 12
RUSSIA: A HISTORY TO 1917 (Resnick). 26
RUSSIA: 1900-1953 (Howart, ed.). 29
RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES (Sivachev). 65
RUSSIA UNDER PETER THE GREAT (Ritchie). 27
RUSSIA UNDER THE LAST TSAR (Cubitt). 6
A RUSSIAN CHILDHOOD (Kovalevskaya). 52
RUSSIAN DOCTOR (Golyakhovsky). 45
RUSSIAN JOURNAL (Lee). 53
THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (Hartley). 9
THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (Killingray). 37
THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (Wood). 36
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND BOLSHEVIK VICTORY (Adams, ed.). 30
RUSSIAN VERSION OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR (Lyons, ed.). 61
THE RUSSIAN WORKER: LIFE AND LABOR UNDER THE TSARIST
REGIME (Bonnell, ed.). 62
THE RUSSIAN'S WORLD: LIFE AND LANGAUGE (Gerhart). 7
THE RUSSIANS: HOW THEY LIVE AND WORK (Parker). 22
ST.PETERSBURG: A TRAVELLERS' COMPANION (Kelly, ed.). 63

THE SIBERIANS (Mowat). 57
THE SOVIET UNION (Clark). 4
SOVIET UNION (Jackson). 11
SOVIET UNION (Leppert). 16
THE SOVIET UNION (Time-Life Books). 31
THE SOVIET UNION: A SYSTEMATIC GEOGRAPHY (Symons, ed.). 32
THE SOVIET UNION: HISTORY, CULTURE, PEOPLE (Belasco). 1
THE SOVIET UNION: LAND OF MANY PEOPLES (Watson). 69
THE SOVIET UNION: POPULATION TRENDS AND DILEMMAS (Feshbach). 44
THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE (Ludlow). 17
STALIN (Killingray). 37
STALIN AND STALINISM (McCauley). 19
STALIN'S RUSSIA, 1924-1939 (Pimlott). 23
TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD (Reed). 60
THROUGH THE YEAR IN THE USSR (Barlow). 39
TWO WORLDS OF CHILDHOOD: US AND USSR (Bronfenbrenner). 41
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (Resnick). 25
US-SOVIET RELATIONS (Hess). 10
THE USSR AFTER BREZHNEV (Bialer). 40
THE USSR IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY (Lane). 13
THE USSR TODAY: CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS. 42
THE USSR TODAY: FACTS AND INTERPRETATIONS (Hecht). 48
WHAT ABOUT THE RUSSIANS--AND NUCLEAR WAR? (Molander, ed.). 34
WHERE NIGHTS ARE LONGEST: TRAVELS BY CAR THROUGH WESTERN RUSSIA (Thubron). 66
WOMEN IN THE USSR (Bingham). 2

Б	б	b
К	к	k
М	м	m
Т	т	t
З	з	z

Д	д	d
Ф	ф	f
Г	г	g
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	ь	soft sign

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Я	я	yah
Э	э	eh
Е	е	yeh
Ы	ы	ih
И	и	i (ee)
О	о	oh
Ё	ё	yo
У	у	u (oo)
Ю	ю	yu

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